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GENERAL

2347. Bachem, Albert. (*U. Illinois Med. Coll., Chicago.*) Weber's law in physics and arithmetic. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 106-107.—Following a brief summary of the Weber principle, the quantitative system of Heymans, and logical relations of arithmetic and geometry, it is concluded that direct sensory comparison secures crude quotients (Weber's law); balanced physical measuring secures fine differences (elimination of disturbing factor); and our numerical system and arithmetic operations are combinations of arithmetical and geometrical progressions and methods.—S. C. Ericksen.

2348. Guilford, J. P. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) General psychology. (2nd Ed.) New York: D. Van Nostrand Co., 1952. xii, 587 p. \$5.00.—This revision of the author's earlier text (see 13: 4969) has attempted to make the material more "student-centered." In general, major changes effected are: (1) descriptions of what psychologists do, rather than discussions of abstract definitions of psychology; (2) more suggestions for applying psychology to the student's daily life; (3) new illustrations emphasizing "human-interest value"; (4) addition of sections on "how to manage emotional behavior"; (5) a shift in the order of some of the chapters, motivation, feeling, and emotion coming early in the book (after Chapter 3), followed by chapters on sensation and perception.—F. Costin.

2349. Laird, Donald A., & Laird, Eleanor C. Sizing up people. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1951, 270 p.—Judgments of people can be improved through the use of techniques and training methods developed in recent years. The authors point out some of the common errors made in sizing up people and provide methods for avoiding mistakes. Each of the major points is illustrated by reference to biographical material or to people in public life. The importance of individual differences, factors of mental ability, factors of temperament, mechanical and engineering abilities are recognized and reviewed. The book is written in simple language and non-technical style and has been pre-tested for readability on a group of high school students.—(Courtesy of *Industr. Train. Abstr.*)

2350. Zunini, Giorgio. (*Catholic U., Milano, Italy.*) La psicologia animale nella psicologia generale. (Animal psychology in general psychology.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1952, 13, 273-283.—The position of animal psychology in the framework of human general psychology is analyzed. Various contributions to animal psychology are described

with emphasis on the distinction (according to Dilthey) between a psychology of "explanations" and a psychology of "comprehension." The author considers that "animal psychology is part of general psychology not as a *propedeutic* to human psychology nor as an appendix to Zoology, but rather as the study of various levels of psychological activity in human and animals." 30 references. French and English summaries.—A. Manoil.

THEORY & SYSTEMS

2351. Austin, George A. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Maier's behavior theory. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 202-208.—The behavior theory of Norman R. F. Maier is critically examined, with particular attention to his concepts of motivation, perception, and association. His basic approach emphasizes qualitative distinctions and physiological processes. This approach has achieved some success in the concepts of frustration and reasoning.—C. F. Scofield.

2352. Baumeyer, Franz. Jaspers und die Psychoanalyse. (Jaspers and psychoanalysis.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 153-154.—A reply to an earlier polemic of Jaspers against psychoanalysis. Specific points of his paper are noted and answered. Reference is made to the greater integration of psychoanalysis with psychiatry in America as compared with its more isolated position in Europe.—E. W. Eng.

2353. Blum, Gerald S., & Miller, Daniel R. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Exploring the psychoanalytic theory of the "oral character". *J. Pers.*, 1952, 20, 287-304.—The purpose was to explore the feasibility of testing psychoanalytic theory by conventional methods. The subjects were third-grade children. Data on orality were secured from teachers ratings, time sampling, sociometrics, and experiments. Resulting rank order *r*'s gave strong support for hypotheses dealing with extreme interest in food, and social isolation; fair support for those dealing with need for approval, concern over giving and receiving, and boredom tolerance; and no support for those concerning need to be integrating, inability to divide loyalties, and depressive tendencies. Those (hypotheses) remaining equivocal concerned dependency, and suggestibility. 10 references.—M. O. Wilson.

2354. Cottrell, Leonard S., & Foote, Nelson N. Sullivan's contributions to social psychology. In Mullahy, P. *The contributions of Harry Stack Sullivan: a symposium*, (see 27: 2358), 181-205.—The characteristic ideas of Sullivan have contributed

more to social psychology than to any field other than psychiatry. Chief among these are (1) his treatment of the physiological substrates of interpersonal acts, (2) his treatment of motivation as the integrating tendencies in an interpersonal field, rather than as inner forces, (3) the relation of the self-system to ideas of Mead, Thomas, and others, (4) parataxic integration, (5) empathy as non-verbal communication of emotions, (6) importance of language in human experience, and (7) his American optimism.—*J. Bucklew.*

2355. Golightly, Cornelius L. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) *Mind-body, causation and correlation.* *Phil. Sci.*, 1952, 19, 225-227.—Bohr's concept of complementarity can be applied to human behavior to render dualism useless. Physiological and psychological explanations become then alternative and mutually complementary ways of describing the same phenomenon, rather than mutually exclusive descriptions of distinct phenomena.—*H. Ruja.*

2356. Gotthelf, Y'huda. *Torat Freud v'hamarkism.* (Freud's theory and Marxism.) Tel Aviv: Hamerkaz l'tarbut mitkademet, 1952, 72 p.—The subject is not psychoanalysis as a therapeutic method, but "the psychological and ideological side of the discussed problem. The dialectical materialism sees the various sciences as forms of the social consciousness. This booklet endeavors to convey to the public the doubts and views expressed by Marxist psychologists and other, tending to social-cultural view of the mental life." The main problem is compatability or incompatibility of psychoanalysis and dialectical materialism. "Physicians and psychologists will continue to explain these elements of psychoanalysis, which are suitable for being introduced into psychology and psychopathology. But . . . psychoanalysis as a whole is neither a Weltanschauung nor a strong base of a Marxist Weltanschauung."—*H. Ormian.*

2357. Madden, Edward H. (*U. Connecticut, Storrs.*) *The philosophy of science in Gestalt theory.* *Phil. Sci.*, 1952, 19, 228-238.—Gestalt theory includes a theory of science in which the analytical method is rejected. All legitimate distinctions made by Gestalt theorists can, however, be rendered in analytical terminology. Many of the terms Gestalt theorists use, such as "additive," "bundle," "interaction," and "field" are used ambiguously and misleadingly. With regard to "field," for example, "in its more general meaning the term . . . simply designates a system of interaction; in its special meaning it refers to theories that work with a continuously spread medium. . . . Psychology has no field theory in this second sense. . . ."—*H. Ruja.*

2358. Mullahy, Patrick. (Ed.) *The contributions of Harry Stack Sullivan: a symposium on interpersonal theory in psychiatry and social science.* New York: Hermitage House, 1952. 238 p., \$3.50.—The contributions of Sullivan to psychological theory, clinical technique, and social science are appraised by the following people (abstracted separ-

ately in this issue): P. Mullahy (2359), A. H. Stanton (2363), Clara Thompson (2364), Mary J. White (2797), G. Murphy & E. Cattell (2360), L. S. Cottrell & N. H. Foote (2354), and C. S. Johnson (2617). A frontispiece photograph and a bibliography of Sullivan's writings are included.—*J. Bucklew.*

2359. Mullahy, Patrick. *The theories of Harry Stack Sullivan.* In *Mullahy, Patrick. The contributions of Harry Stack Sullivan: a symposium*, (see 27: 2358), 13-59.—The following chief concepts of Sullivan are explained and discussed: the nature of his interpersonal theory, the 3 modes of experiencing, anxiety, and the self-system. He favored operational concepts in psychiatry.—*J. Bucklew.*

2360. Murphy, Gardner, & Cattell, Elizabeth. *Sullivan and field theory.* In *Mullahy P. The contributions of Harry Stack Sullivan: a symposium*, (see 27: 2358), 161-179.—After comparing Sullivan's interpersonal theory to other field theories, the development of the self-system is analyzed. 3 shortcomings of his theory are (1) failure to explain adequately the origin of various kinds of maladjustments, (2) lack of clarity in handling the influence of the past upon present action fields, and (3) relative neglect of social institutions and forces in the genesis of mental disorders.—*J. Bucklew.*

2361. Nydes, Jule. *Interpersonal relations: personal and depersonalized.* *Psychoanalysis*, 1952, 1, 36-47.—Sullivan's "systematic theory of personality development" is encompassed within the limits of Freud's conception of the relationship between anxiety and the symptoms it generates. All followers of the "cultural approach," including Sullivan, have not only discarded the instinct theory but have also turned their backs on "the pursuit of satisfaction." A result is a negative psychology that stresses the importance of the pursuit of security and of defensively motivated habitual attitudes that describe life in colorless and uncreative terms. This is a psychology of relatedness, of how a person defends himself rather than of how he asserts himself. The "Washington School" of Sullivan and his followers seems out of touch with complicated dynamics and motivation involved in the peculiar, active, and conflicted pursuit of both satisfaction and security.—*L. E. Abt.*

2362. Puig Adam, Pedro. (*Escuela Especial de Ingenieros Industriales, Madrid.*) *Sobre cibernética: génesis y problemas.* (Concerning cybernetics: genesis and problems.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1951, 6, 515-525.—The special contribution of Wiener consists in having perceived a scientific unity between modern communication and control technology and certain biological phenomena. Walter's mechanical tortoise illustrates how such a system can be applied to models. Such instances are merely analogous to human behavior but have suggested some striking parallels deserving of extensive investigation—for example, the similarity between encephalographic tracings during visual activity and electronic scanning or the possible value of feedback

as an explanation of certain homeostatic mechanisms. 15 references.—G. B. Strother.

2363. Stanton, Alfred H. Sullivan's conceptions. In Mullahy, Patrick. *The contributions of Harry Stack Sullivan: a symposium*, (see 27: 2358), 61-97.—Sullivan's thesis that psychiatry is the study of interpersonal situations is explained by reference to his conceptions of tenderness, anxiety, mental disorder, parental hypocrisy, and malevolence. Selective inattention and complicated interpersonal relations, the core of mental disorders, are illustrated in the case of obsessional neurosis. A short discussion by H. Staveren is appended.—J. Bucklew.

2364. Thompson, Clara. Sullivan and psychoanalysis. In Mullahy, Patrick. *The contributions of Harry Stack Sullivan: a symposium*, (see 27: 2358), 101-115.—2 criticisms have been urged against Sullivan: 1st, that his system is not psychoanalytic; and 2nd, that he expressed the same ideas as Freud in different words. After discussing each the author concludes that, by abandoning the libido concept, Sullivan was freer to observe socializing forces on personality. His theories, which are more verifiable than those of Freud, have opened new approaches to the study of human personality.—J. Bucklew.

2365. Tiebout, Harry M., Jr. Philosophy and psychoanalysis: theories of human nature and conduct in Freud's psychology. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 109.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 249 p., \$3.11, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3387.

2366. Webster, Harold. (*U. Kentucky, Lexington*.) Dynamic hypotheses in psychology. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 168-171.—Psychology might profit from application of classical laws of dynamics and mathematical physics. Psychologists have not appreciated the potentialities of the calculus of variation for constructing dynamic and testable hypotheses. Applications to social and animal psychology are illustrated. Hamilton's principle of the minimizing interaction of potential and kinetic energy in a system of particles can be applied to problems of individual action in groups. "Steiner's problem" or the *n*-goal situation can be applied to maze behavior in rats.—B. R. Bugelski.

(See also abstracts 2617, 2797)

METHODS & APPARATUS

2367. Barger, D. M., & Gebhard, J. W. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) An electronic stimulator for use on the human eye. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 450-457.—An electronic stimulator safe for use on the eye is described. Block and circuit diagrams are included.—J. A. Stern.

2368. Bendig, A. W. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) Interjudge vs. intra-judge reliability in the order-of-merit method. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 84-88.—At 2 sessions one week apart, 30 students rank-ordered 2 sets of pictures, 10 and 14 pictures. The Ss were

then divided into three groups of 10 each on the basis of their test-retest reliabilities on Set A.: the best 10, lowest 10, and intermediate group. The same procedure was followed based on results using Set B pictures. The plot of inter-judge reliability against intra-judge reliability was, in both sets, U-shaped, with the highly reliable and highly unreliable (intra-judge) Ss showing the most group agreement (inter-judge) in their rankings of the pictures. The results suggest "that to secure reliable rankings from a group of judges we should select for the group either judges of very high individual reliability or judges of very low individual reliability."—S. C. Ericksen.

2369. Boettiger, Edward G., & Furshpan, Edwin. (*U. Connecticut, Storrs*.) The recording of flight movements in insects. *Science*, 1952, 116, 60-61.—"A more convenient method that records wing movement and may be used with the smallest insects has been developed. This depends on the fact that moving electrostatically charged bodies may act as variable condensers. The capacity charges induced by the rapidly moving, charged wings of an insect may be amplified and photographed from the screen of an oscilloscope. The necessary charge is induced on the wings by the presence of a charged nonconductor."—B. R. Fisher.

2370. Cibus, Paul A., Brogan, Francis A., & Fleck, Horst G. Time threshold perimetry. I. A revolving perimeter for studying the regional sensitivity and time factors in visual sensation. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, Proj. No. 21-31-006, Rep. No. 1, iii, 10 p.—An instrumental setup is described for use in studying time factors in vision. It consists of: (1) a rotatable perimeter; (2) a click generator with variable intensity output; (3) a displacement meter for measuring the apparent displacement of visual objects due to differences in the latent period of perception; and (4) an amplifier set and dynograph. Formulas are derived for the total light energy effective at the retina over a given time and for pattern combinations. A general outline of the applicability of the apparatus, and definitions of various time factors are given.—Publisher.

2371. Fields, Paul E. The effects of ionizing radiation upon physical and psychological capacities in various species. I. The efficiency of the serial multiple visual discrimination apparatus and method with white rats. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, Proj. No. 21-47-003, Rep. No. 1, iii, 13 p.—A 5-stage, 5-choice serial multiple visual discrimination apparatus (SMVDA) and method are described in which it is possible to secure data on 5 different problems from individual rats at better than the 1 percent level of confidence in five test trials. With one problem, the probability of getting all correct responses in the same 5 trials is 3×10^{-17} . Various combinations of brightness, acuity (size), matching (tuitional control), simple multiple choice (position), and absolute versus relative discrimination problems have been tested simultaneously. Precise measurement of minimal differences between groups due to

various hazards has been greatly simplified.—*Publisher.*

2372. Hunter, Theodore A. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) An electronic contact relay. *Amer. J. Psychol.* 1952, 65, 458-459.—An electronic relay obviating difficulties found in other relays, such as sparking, burning, and pitting of contact points, is described. Circuit diagrams are included.—*J. A. Stern.*

2373. Kolin, A. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Improved apparatus and technique for electromagnetic determination of blood flow. *Rev. Sci. Inst.*, 1952, 23, 235-242.—A method of measuring the rate of blood flow in a living animal without opening the blood vessel or introducing a foreign body into it is described. "Pick-up sleeves" and "occlusion cuffs" are described which can be implanted permanently into the animal without causing irritation. Methods of calibration and compensation are discussed.—*Henry A. Knoll.*

2374. Maslow, A. H., & Sakoda, James M. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Volunteer-error in the Kinsey study. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 259-262.—A previous study found that volunteers for a sex study were high in level of self-esteem, and that this was correlated with unconventional sex behavior. A technique for testing for this volunteer-error was suggested. . . . It was found that in 4 out of 5 groups volunteers tended to be higher in self-esteem than nonvolunteers. The conclusion was reached that a check should be made on volunteer-error in studies of unconventional behavior in which volunteer subjects are employed, and that reported data from sex studies using volunteers need to be discounted for volunteer-error.—*L. N. Solomon.*

2375. Senders, Virginia, L., & Sowards, Ann. (Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, Ohio.) Analysis of response sequences in the setting of a psychophysical experiment. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 358-374.—Two subjects were tested on a psychophysical experiment involving judgments concerning simultaneous presentation of 2 stimuli under different conditions of expectation of simultaneity. Results are analyzed by use of uncertainty functions, auto-correlations, and cross-correlations. The authors conclude that present statistical techniques are adequate for analysis of such data, but suggest some precautions in the conduct of psychophysical experiments.—*J. A. Stern.*

2376. Stone, G. Raymond. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) Prediction in clinical psychology and behavior theory. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 95-97.—Postulates must be stated in such a way that predictions drawn from them allow for the operations of both confirmation and failure of confirmation. Both clinical and experimental psychologists frequently violate this rule. Theories must meet this test of valid prediction to be scientific, simple prediction is not enough if the hypothesis is so stated that only successful predictions are possible. The belief that therapeutic procedures are not subject to control reflects ignorance of the meaning of control. Dynamic mechanisms are controllable if they are definable. Concentrating on the

problem of prediction may bring the clinical and experimental areas together.—*B. R. Bugelski.*

2377. Volkmann, John (Mt. Holyoke Coll., South Hadley, Mass.), Reed, E. C. Apparatus for the demonstration of operant behavior. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 98-105.—The principal object of the apparatus is to make the kymographic record visible in large lecture rooms. One photograph and 6 drawings supplement the description of the apparatus. Some of the demonstration uses are mentioned.—*S. C. Ericksen.*

2378. Webb, P. (U. Washington, Seattle.) The measurement of respiratory air temperature. *Rev. Sci. Inst.*, 1952, 23, 232-234.—A small thermojunction used to measure rapidly fluctuating air temperatures is described. It is possible to record changing air temperatures to $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ with a 50% response time of 0.2 second at air flows exceeding 2 liters/minute. The method of making the small junction and the recording apparatus are described.—*Henry A. Knoll.*

2379. Welford, A. T. An apparatus for use in studying serial performance. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 91-97.—Sample uses are summarized, e.g., serial learning, short term memory and receptor-effector anticipation, spatial relationships of displays and control, etc. 3 schematic diagrams illustrate the test description and operation of this equipment.—*S. C. Ericksen.*

(See also abstracts 2427, 3087)

NEW TESTS

2380. Rennes, P. Construction et étude d'un nouveau questionnaire d'intérêts. (Constructing and validating a new interest questionnaire.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 41-55.—9 categories of interests are tested to assist university students: geographical or travel, physical exercise, commercial, mechanics or construction, scientific or mathematical, philosophical, literary or theatrical, artistic or musical, social or humanistic—all subjects on a high cultural level. Results are entered on a profile chart. Factorial analysis suggests interrelationships. English summary.—*R. W. Husband.*

(See also abstracts 3004, 3049)

STATISTICS

2381. Bock, R. Darrell, & Husain, Suraya Zahid. An adaptation of Holzinger's B-coefficients for the analysis of sociometric data. *Sociometry*, 1950, 13, 146-153.—The present paper illustrates how Holzinger's B-coefficients can be applied to a small sample of sociometric data. Data analyzed are derived from choices made in a sociometric test given in the sixth grade of a Mid-Western public school. Individuals made 2 or 3 choices each, ranked in order of preference under a choice criterion of working together on play groups for sociodrama. The paper is offered as a contribution to solving the

problem of singling out subgroups in studies of interpersonal attitudes.—R. Boguslaw.

2382. Bonnardel, R. *Étude expérimentale sur les fluctuations d'échantillonnage du coefficient de corrélation ennéachorique de Coumétou*. (Experimental study on the fluctuations in sampling on Coumétou's ennéachorical coefficient.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 108-110.—3 groups of apprentices, N of 175, 167, and 147, took 28 tests, with 378 coefficients resulting. After transformation into Z -scores, the differences between these three series of correlations showed an aggregate error of 1.4, compared with that given by Fisher's formula on Pearson's r coefficient.—R. W. Husband.

2383. Brožek, Joseph, & Tiede, Kenneth. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis*.) *Reliable and questionable significance in a series of statistical tests*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1952, 49, 339-341.—When N significance tests are performed and n of these show significance at some prescribed level of confidence, a question arises as to whether the n occurrences may be attributed to chance. The exact probability of n "significant" results in a series of N significance tests may be computed by summing appropriate terms of the binomial expansion. When N is large, and certain conditions are met, the usual approximation of the binomial distribution by the normal is suitable and considerably reduces the labor.—M. R. Marks.

2384. Burt, Cyril. (*University College, London*.) *Tests of significance in factor analysis*. *Brit. J. Psychol., Statist. Sect.*, 1952, 5, 109-133.—"None of the numerous significance tests that have been put forward is completely immune from objection on either theoretical or practical grounds or both. The more rigorous tests are all too elaborate for routine computations; the more practicable rest on dubious simplifications. The theoretical difficulties arise chiefly from two sources: first, the errors of the observed inter-correlations are themselves correlated, and secondly, the assumption of specific factors brings a further complication with which multivariate analysis appears still unable to deal. The practical difficulties are due partly to the appearance of large determinants in nearly all the basic formulae, and partly to the fact that only a lengthy iterative procedure is capable of yielding factor-saturations and factor-measurements which are themselves free from the minor inaccuracies resulting from the usual mode of calculation. No doubt in the near future both these difficulties will be removed by further research or better computing appliances."—G. C. Carter.

2385. Chabot, James. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor*.) *A simplified example of the use of matrix multiplication for the analysis of sociometric data*. *Sociometry*, 1950, 13, 131-140.—An exposition of matrix algebra methods for analysis of sociometric data as used in an industrial study. A 25 worker subgroup is studied in terms of production rates and sociometric position. The matrix method of analysis is used to give appropriate weights to differences between being ac-

cepted by central members and being accepted by peripheral members of the group. It is found that the method can be used for indicating the pattern of relationships between individuals who are 2 and 3 choices removed from each other. In addition, it is concluded that the method makes relatively easy the identification of mutually choosing subgroups.—R. Boguslaw.

2386. Fix, Evelyn, & Hodges, J. L., Jr. *Discriminatory analysis; nonparametric discrimination: small sample performance*. *USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, Proj. No. 21-49-004, Rep. No. 11. iii, 40 p.—A classification procedure is worked out for the following situation: Two large samples, one from each of two populations, have been observed. An individual of unknown origin is to be classified as belonging to the first population if the majority of a specified odd number of individuals closest to the individual in question belongs to the first population. This method has optimum properties when the number of closest individuals is permitted to be very large. For certain cases involving multivariate normal distributions with the same covariance matrix, the probabilities of possible misclassification have been computed and compared with those of the discriminant function method.—Publisher.

2387. Flanagan, John C. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) *The effectiveness of short methods for calculating correlation coefficients*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1952, 49, 342-348.—Populations of 10,000 cases each were established in which product-moment correlations were .00, .45 and .90. Then 100 samples of 100 cases each were drawn from each of the 3 populations. Various correlation coefficients were computed by conventional methods on each of the samples, and short-cut methods were employed as well. The latter included techniques of coarse normalization and also methods employing specific proportions of the samples. The short methods were found to furnish estimates of the population values as accurate as those furnished by conventional computation. Results suggest that processing should be planned to use short methods, even though larger samples may be required to attain desired degree of stability.—M. R. Marks.

2388. Freund, John E. *Modern elementary statistics*. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952, x, 418 p. \$5.50.—Mathematical fundamentals; grouping of numerical data; frequency distributions; measures of central tendencies; measures of variation and symmetry; theoretical distributions; probability; sampling and sampling distributions; problems of estimation; testing of hypotheses; tests of randomness; nature of scientific predictions; linear relationships; coefficient of correlation; correlation of qualitative data; applications of the chi-square criterion; multiple, partial, and nonlinear correlation; index numbers; time series; and statistics and science are discussed. Statistical tables, charts, graphs, exercises, and answers to exercises are included.—G. C. Carter.

2389. Haldane, J. B. S. Simple tests for bimodality and bitangentiality. *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1952, 16, 359-364.—A frequency distribution which is the sum of 2 roughly normal distributions may have a double tangent and thus 4 inflexions. Sample tests, statistically worked out, are given for the bitangentiality and bimodality of a distribution represented by a sample.—G. C. Schwesinger.

2390. Lawshe, C. H., & Nagle, Bryant F. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) A note on the combination of ratings on the basis of reliability. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1952, 49, 270-273.—Based upon 5 sets of empirical data, estimated reliability of ratings with various numbers of judges using equal and unequal weightings of ratings are presented. "Within the limitations of the comparison made here, it can be seen that the decision to eliminate a low-reliability rater from a rater pool or to apply differential weights to different ratings is not too fruitful. . . . Even where there are wide differences in the reliabilities of the raters, . . . [and] . . . when weights based on the reliabilities are applied to the ratings, no practical improvement in composite reliability appears to be effected."—M. R. Marks.

2391. Moonan, William J. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) The application of dispersion analysis to a political problem. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1952, 20, 281-291.—This paper illustrates the usefulness of dispersion analysis in the area of the social sciences. Generalized distances between the voting records of U. S. Senators from designated sections of the country were computed. A canonical analysis was carried out and the variates were described and named. A further analysis was made to establish a criterion to classify an individual to a most appropriate section, a criterion "which maximizes the minimum probability of misclassification." "Both psychology and education abound with classification problems which need to be attacked with these rigorous techniques. This article in itself should be suggestive of other uses." 25-item bibliography.—G. G. Thompson.

2392. Osgood, Charles E., & Suci, George J. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) A measure of relation determined by both mean difference and profile information. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1952, 49, 251-262.—"A method for analyzing interrelationships among variables has been described which takes into account not only the profile similarity among the sets of measures but also their mean differences. This measure, *D*, can be applied to matrices of raw scores and, apparently, to correlation matrices as well . . . the chief value of this method is not as an approximation to factor analysis, but as an independent method which does not eliminate information regarding differences between the means of related variables."—M. R. Marks.

2393. Reuchlin, M. Vérification expérimentale de la précision des calculs de corrélation portant sur un nombre restreint de sujets. (Experimental verification of the precision of calculations of correlations performed on a limited number of subjects.)

Travail hum., 1952, 15, 56-59.—5 types of correlation were computed, to satisfy different distribution conditions, and Fisher's transformation formula was applied to combine them into a single coefficient. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

2394. Rinsland, Henry D. (*U. Oklahoma, Norman.*) Rinsland normal curve template. Chicago: C. H. Stoelting Co., 1952.—This is a plastic template with which 2 sizes of normal curve can be drawn. One is 9.5 in., and the other 4-3/8 in. Quarter sigma points are marked on both the base and curve. The percentage of area from the mean to each quarter sigma point, and the percentage of the mean for ordinates at quarter sigma points are also indicated. The base line is marked for T-scale and the Army standardized scale. There is a 3-page manual available.—C. M. Louttit.

2395. Rummel, J. Francis. (*U. Oregon, Eugene.*) Procedures for computation of zero-order coefficients among several variables. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1952, 20, 313-318.—"The purpose of this paper is to present, in 4 steps, computational procedures simplified to the extent that anyone, familiar with the use of electrical calculators can readily carry out the computation" of zero-order correlation coefficients among several variables. Illustrative tables are presented both in terms of statistical notation and actual numerical values for a hypothetical example. G. G. Thompson.

2396. Schmid, John, Jr. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*) Sequential analysis of test items. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1952, 20, 261-264.—The use of sequential analysis in the selection of discriminating test items is illustrated. Its proposed use involves the following steps: setting up specification values and graphing critical lines, ranking papers in order of test score, determining item difficulty, dividing papers into 2 groups on the basis of item difficulty and total scores as criteria, selecting the smaller percentage of papers, determining successively whether the responses are defective or good and marking decisions on graph, continuing this process until the graph of the responses crosses a critical line at which point a decision can be made whether to accept or reject the item on the basis of its discriminating characteristics.—G. G. Thompson.

2397. Sidman, Murray. (*Columbia U., New York.*) A note on functional relations obtained from group data. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1952, 49, 263-269.—It is demonstrated that the mean value of a number of functions of identical form but with different parameters (where each of the individual functions purports to be a "fit" to the empirical set of points for a single individual) is not of a form identical with that of the individual curves unless certain of the parameters of the curves can be assumed to be equal for all of the individuals. Such assumption is usually not made in practice, and in fact, is sometimes specifically denied. Hence, it may not be legitimate theoretically to fit curves to empirical data which consist of mean values at each point, e.g., the typical

extinction curve of a group of subjects.—*M. R. Marks.*

2398. Sigüán, Miguel. (*Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid.*) *Exigencias para la valoración de un "test": características de una muestra normal de la población española.* (Requirements for the standardization of a test: characteristics of a normal sample of the Spanish population.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1951, 6, 527-539.—Sampling problems in the standardization of psychological tests are discussed briefly and several tables are presented showing incidence by age, sex and occupation of the Spanish population. These are compared briefly with samplings by Wechsler used in the standardization of his intelligence scale.—*G. B. Strother.*

2399. Wrigley, Charles, & Neuhaus, Jack O. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) A re-factorization of the Burt-Pearson matrix with the Ordvac electronic computer. *Brit. J. Psychol., Statist. Sect.*, 1952, 5, 105-108.—An electronic digital computer known as the Ordvac, was used to factorize "the Burt-Pearson matrix." This is a 7×7 matrix giving the correlations between a series of physical measurements for 2,000 criminals, obtained from Scotland Yard by Professor Karl Pearson's fellow worker, Dr. W. R. Macdonell. The solution is accurate to at least 7 places; for example, the squared norm after diagonalization is only 0.00000003 different from its initial value; and, on multiplying the factor-saturations to reconstruct the observed values, the re-calculated correlations never differ by more than 0.00000005 from those given in the original table. With one small exception, the differences between Burt's 4-figure values and those obtained by this method are never more than 0.0002.—*G. C. Carter.*

(See also abstracts 2634, 3085)

REFERENCE WORKS

2400. American Psychological Association. Council of Editors. Publication manual of the American Psychological Association. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1952, 49, 389-449. (Also as separate: Washington: American Psychological Association, 1952. 61 p. \$1.00.)—The manual contains a descriptive listing of the 10 journals of the APA, followed by a statement of publication policy. Rules for publication of manuscripts are detailed under the headings: (1) organization and writing; (2) title and headings; (3) general style; (4) tabular presentation; (5) auxiliary publication; (6) preparation of figures; (7) references (including list of abbreviations); (8) typing the manuscript; (9) correction of proofs. 27 references.—*M. R. Marks.*

2401. Bonnardel, R. (Ed.) *Bulletin de l'Association Internationale de Psychotechnique.* Vol. 1, No. 1, 1952. Semi-annual. Paris: Association Internationale de Psychotechnique. (41 rue Gay-Lussac.)—This bulletin covers January to June 1952 and is from *Le Travail Humain*, 1952, vol. 15, no. 1-2. It contains a history of the Association, (see 27: 2402) proceedings of the 1951 meeting at

Gothenburg, a report on the training of practising psychologists (see 27: 2414), and the constitution of the Association. Text in both French and English.—*C. M. Louttit.*

ORGANIZATIONS

2402. Piéron, H. *L'Association Internationale de Psychotechnique entre des deux guerres mondiales.* (The International Association of Psychotechnics between the two world wars.) *Bull. Ass. Int. Psychotech.*, 1952, 1(1), 8-19.—The history of international congresses on psychotechnology, and of the Association is reported with special attention to the 10 congresses which have been held. French and English texts.—*C. M. Louttit.*

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

2403. Andreev, B. V. B. N. Birman. *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(5), 78-79.—A necrology of "Pavlov's oldest student" who died Feb., 1952. He was especially interested in the "pathophysiology of neuroses."—*I. D. London.*

2404. Balz, Albert G. A. (*U. Virginia, Charlottesville.*) *Descartes and the modern mind.* New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1952. xiv, 492 p. \$10.00.—"This book presents an interpretation of the philosophy of Descartes as central in the Transition from the Medieval Tradition to the formation of the modern mind. The position is taken that the doctrines of St. Thomas Aquinas and especially St. Thomas' efforts to determine the relations of faith, theology, and philosophy broadly defined the conditions that facilitated the Transition. The so-called revolution effected by the work of Descartes occurred under these conditions, its objective being to establish the philosophical basis for the development of natural science in order to assure man's control over the physical world."—*C. M. Louttit.*

2405. Blumer, Herbert. In memoriam: Louis Wirth, 1897-1952. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 58, 69.—Obituary.

2406. Denny-Brown D. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Charles Scott Sherrington: 1857-1952. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 474-477.—Obituary.

2407. Freud, Sigm[und]. *Aus den Anfängen der Psychoanalyse; Briefe an Wilhelm Fliess, Abhandlungen und Notizen aus den Jahren 1887-1902.* (On the beginnings of psychoanalysis; letters to Wilhelm Fliess, discussion and notes from 1877-1902.) London: Imago, 1950. 477 p. 30 s.—A selection of letters written by Freud between 1887 and 1902 to Wilhelm Fliess, a Berlin biologist. They present not only Freud's ideas on the structure and theory of psychoanalysis but also the by-paths and blind alleys in his thinking about it. They reflect the social and political milieu in which psychoanalysis developed as well as the indifference and hostility it encountered. Introduction by Ernst Kris. Bibliography of Freud's writings 1877-1902.—*A. J. Sprow.*

2408. Freud, Sigmund. *Ma vie et la psychanalyse*. (An autobiographical study.) *Psychanalyse et médecine*. (The question of lay analysis.) Paris: Gallimard, 1949. 239 p. 250 fr.—Translation by Marie Bonaparte from the German of Freud's autobiography which appeared in "Die Medizin der Gegenwart in Selbstdarstellungen" and of "Die Frage der Laienanalyse."

2409. Freud, Sigmund. Three letters to America. *Psychoanalysis*, 1952, 1, 5-6.—Letters were written during 1938 by Freud from London to Theodore Reik in New York in connection with the latter's difficulty in finding acceptance of his work as a psychoanalyst because of his being a non-physician.—L. E. Abt.

2410. Jung, Richard. Santiago Ramón y Cajal 1852-1934: Zu seinem 100. Geburtstag am 1. Mai 1952. (On his 100th birthday, May 1, 1952). *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 161-163.—Cajal's life, work, and influence are reviewed and discussed on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth. Portrait.—E. W. Eng.

2411. Lindsley, Donald B. Robert Holmes Seashore: 1902-1951. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 114-116.—Obituary.

2412. London, Ivan D. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The Scientific Council on Problems of the Physiological Theory of Academician I. P. Pavlov: a study in control. *Science*, 1952, 116, 23-27.—The SCPPTAIPP, set up by the presidium of the USSR Academy of Science "to act as a watchdog over physiological and related research, provides through its published decrees some insight into the manner of holding scientists to adopted lines." The activities of the Council as a control agency "both to give direction and to correct any erroneous course" are analytically presented.—B. R. Fisher.

2413. Louzan, Magda. L'évolution de la psychologie en Uruguay. (The evolution of psychology in Uruguay.) In *Baumgarten, Fransiska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 472-474.—The organization of psychological study is a recent development. The centers for such activity are the normal school and the laboratory schools, where the work is divided into 5 sections: special education, school programs, psychometrics, clinical procedure, and psycho-pedagogical problems. The laboratory annex of the industrial school diagnoses vocational aptitudes.—G. E. Bird.

(See also abstracts 2358, 2359)

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

2414. [Association Internationale de Psychotechnique.] Committee on the training of practising psychologists. Report of the . . . *Bull. Ass. Int. Psychotech.*, 1952, 1(1), 20-29.—Suggestions on the training of applied psychologists are made and it is recommended that such training must include: (1) broad training in general psychology, (2) scientific outlook and method, and (3) a thorough under-

standing of the condition of the field in which work is to be done.—C. M. Louttit.

2415. Austin, Garry R. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) Best sellers among popular psychology books. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 216-217.—The results of this study establish the availability and importance of useful psychology volumes as well as the demand for them. They reveal that these volumes comprise more than 10% of nonfiction best sellers, and that their general trends can be traced and classified into several topical emphases. The procedure followed was to examine The Publishers' Weekly nonfiction best seller lists for the period 1912 to 1951.—W. H. Osterberg.

2416. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.) A preliminary study of the effect of academic level, sex, and course variables on student rating of psychology instructors. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 21-26.—67 students in introductory and social psychology rated 2 instructors. One was consistently rated higher than the other; women rated less favorably; upper classman rated lower than freshmen or sophomores; the instructor who taught both courses was rated as having better organized lectures and being more impartial in grading in the social than in the introductory course.—R. W. Husband.

2417. Frisby, C. B. La formation du psychologue industriel. (Training an industrial psychologist.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 35-40.—There is no applied psychologist at large; each field should be considered separate: industrial, educational, military, medical. Industrial psychologists should receive at least 5 years of training, 3 being course work, one in industrial experience, and the fifth year one of practical research under direction of a fully qualified industrial psychologist. The program should be jointly under direction of a university and an institute of industrial psychology. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

2418. Frisby, C. B. Training the industrial psychologist. In *Baumgarten, Fransiska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 240-251.—The industrial psychologist must have a rigorous scientific, 5-year training supplemented by the economics of industry and practice, with real problems under skilled supervision, to fulfill professional qualifications and requirements and prevent charlatanism. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2419. Gozzano, Mario. (U. Rome, Italy.) I rapporti fra psicologia e psichiatria. (Relationships between psychology and psychiatry.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1952, 13, 257-272.—Various aspects of the relationships between psychology and psychiatry are analyzed especially as to clinical applications. The author considers the cooperation between the clinical psychologist and psychiatrist as indispensable. Psychiatric work requires adequate preparation in the fields of biology, medicine, and psychology. The psychiatrist and the psychologist should work together, each using the techniques of his own field. French and English summaries.—A. Manoil.

2420. Holzberg, Jules D. (*Connecticut State Hosp., Middletown.*) The practice and problems of clinical psychology in a state psychiatric hospital. *J. consult. psychol.*, 1952, 16, 98-103.—This paper emphasizes that psychology can make significant contributions to state mental hospitals. Psychologists should be encouraged to work in these institutions as fruitful fields for service and research. A greater interest on the part of the profession in the problems of psychology in state hospitals will yield a social return in the advancement of the treatment, research, and training goals of mental hospitals.—*F. Costin.*

2421. Lawshe, C. H., & Deutsch, Stanley. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) The interests of industrial psychology students. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 180-181.—This reports the use of 5 keys for psychologists using the Strong Vocational Interest Blank which were developed by P. H. Kriedt. The application of these keys and norms correctly identified the group of students in graduate work in industrial psychology at Purdue with greater than chance accuracy. There was some indication of an interest in guidance present. The group scored much higher on the industrial key than on any of the others, but the keys failed to differentiate students according to their judged performance in graduate school.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

2422. Locke, Norman. The psychologist in group therapy. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 34-39.—The psychologist can contribute to a group therapy program in at least 3 areas: those of testing, research, and therapy. The purposes of testing would be for diagnosis, prognosis, classification, and evaluation. The research could be along the lines of several suggested projects. The areas of therapy which would be appropriate for the psychologist include treatment of 4 kinds of groups.—*N. M. Locke.*

2423. Parry, J. B. Les problèmes professionnels du conseiller psychologique. (Professional problems of a psychological counselor.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 101-107.—An English governmental psychologist named in a speech before the industrial section of the English Psych. Society 8 major problems: (1) application—the world is not a giant laboratory, (2) responsibility in advising, (3) understandability of data and advice, (4) divided allegiance between job and counselee, (5) anticipating difficulties, (6) excessive docility in trying to please preconceptions of counselee and his family and not give unpopular advice, (7) methodology and subject-matter—understanding its limits, (8) in preserving his integrity as a psychologist before the public.—*R. W. Husband.*

2424. Van Dael, Jac. Quelques considérations concernant la psychotechnique. (Some considerations concerning psychotechnology.) In *Baumgarten, Fransiska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 53-61.—The scientific foundation of the psychotechnician's work should be enlarged so that it may become established and perfected, to the end that he may obtain a place of

esteem in the community and become as indispensable as the physician.—*G. E. Bird.*

FILMS

2425. New Tools for learning. (*Audio-Visual Center, U. Chicago.*) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, approx. 800 feet, 20 min., 1952. Available through Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc., Wilmette, Illinois. \$40.00.—The educational value of audio-visual instruction especially with reference to the use of 16 mm. motion picture films is demonstrated. Educational and training films are presented as a new tool for learning in terms of greater effectiveness of teaching, creation of common experiences, widening of areas of interest, better understanding of social and historic problems, and a better approach to conveying information and ideas to an increased school population. Educational and training films are to be considered as a new means of communication for effective learning and intellectual growth.—*A. Manoel.*

2426. What is conscience? (*Sorenson, Herbert.*) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, or color, sound, approx. 400 feet, 11 min., 1952. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Building, Chicago 1, Ill. \$50.00; color, \$100.00.—Conscience as a moral concept, defined as "a sensitivity to right and wrong or to good or bad" is analyzed through the presentation of various cases of moral conflict as experienced by young people in characteristic social or school activities. Awareness of right and wrong is a result of education, experience, and value judgments and as such it is subject to development. Moral conflict is manifested through feelings of guilt, emotional upset, and general maladjustment which varies with individual differences. Conscience is both a moral and a psychological concept; the knowledge of its behavioral aspects should contribute to a better adjustment in terms of mental health.—*A. Manoel.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

2427. Hoelscher, Bernhard. Muscular studies in rats acclimatized to cold: 1. A method of measuring muscular fatigue in rats. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, Proj. No. 21-33-002, Rep. No. 1, iii, 5 p.—The work output of the electrically stimulated masseter muscle of the intact rat is measured during exposure to hypoxia in a small altitude chamber by using a mechano-electrical transducer as a pick-up device and a Grass ink-writer as recorder. Stimuli, EKG, and respiration are recorded as well. The method described has proved to be valuable for studying the effect of acclimatization to cold on muscular work potential. In addition to this, information is obtained on the role of cardiac function in muscular fatigability.—*Publisher.*

2428. Lundervold, Arne. An electromyographic investigation of tense and relaxed subjects. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 115, 512-525.—64 women and 46 men were subjected to electromyographic investiga-

tions of muscles of upper extremities, shoulder, back and thorax while performing a number of tasks on a typewriter. Previous to this they had been classified as relaxed or tense on the basis of electromyographic recordings while in a relaxed position. On this basis 81% of the women and 37% of the men were classified as tense subjects. During typewriting the tense subjects generally used more muscles to perform the activity and muscles were used in a less efficient manner than was true of the relaxed subjects. The tense subjects also reacted more to such external stimuli as a sudden increase in noise, psychic stimuli, and lowering of room temperature.—J. A. Stern.

(See also abstract 2373)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

2429. Brenner, Walter. Über das normale Encephalogramm im Kindesalter. (The normal encephalogram in childhood.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 112-114.—The author criticizes Gerhard Gollnitz' paper of the same name that appeared in *Nervenarzt*, 1951, 22, 101. He emphasizes its failure to employ a representative sample of normal children as well as to appreciate the enormous range of individual differences characteristic of healthy maturing children.—E. W. Eng.

2430. Haddenbrock, S. (*Niedersächsischen Landeskrankenhaus, Göttingen, Germany.*) *Stirn- und Persönlichkeit.* (Frontal lobes and personality.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 169-175.—An answer is attempted to the following question: "How is it possible to account for the singular dependency of psychological functioning on the activity of the brain?" A schema of the functional-structural relationships between nervous system, organism, and environment is described and diagrammed. In this system the brain or "center" is set in a polar relationship to both the organism and the surrounding world. Its function is to integrate first the inner organic sphere, and then this sphere with the environment.—E. W. Eng.

2431. Hamilton, Max. (*University College, London.*) On the nature of inhibition in the cerebral cortex. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 49-53.—Some of Pavlov's experiments on inhibition are reviewed and found consistent with the proposal that inhibition is a main function of the cortex as a whole or what remains of its following surgical interference. Excitation, on the other hand, is a local process. In any learning situation with complex stimulation there is considerable and varied local excitation. To differentiate a particular excitation is a complicated process when both excitation and inhibition are widespread. The hypothesis advanced is related to Lashley's mass action principle.—B. R. Bugelski.

2432. Ischlonsky, N. Dorin. (*135 E. 54th St., New York.*) Brain dynamics and psychic activity. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 116, 19-35.—Brain dynamics, in terms of the conditioned reflex, are discussed in relationship to mental activity, the latter developing through the process of conditioning. The

process of induction is considered as an entirely different and phylogenetically older process than conditioning and methods of demonstrating the process of induction are presented.—J. A. Stern.

2433. Kessler, M. M. (*250 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.*), Halle, L., Evans, M. W., & Shelton, W. R. Psychogenic motor phenomena in the presence of an abnormal electroencephalogram. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 116, 1-18.—A series of cases are presented in which abnormal EEG patterns coupled with epileptiform-like seizures were found. The cerebral dysrhythmia in all cases was correlated to disease or trauma of the brain. The seizures seem to be a motor acting out of aggression. A relationship between structural cerebral changes, development of ego weakness, and facilitation of discharge of emotional tension through motor pathways are postulated.—J. A. Stern.

2434. Lenz, H. Zur Bedeutung des Grenzstranges in der Sinneswahrnehmung. (On the significance of the sympathetic trunk for sensory perception.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 108-109.—A case is described in which protopathic sensations of warmth were referred to a previously existing phantom limb after cutting of the sympathetic trunk at the level of the second and third lumbar vertebrae. On the basis of this and 2 similar cases, it is concluded that sensations of warmth, like those of pain, can be produced solely by changes in the vegetative centers of the sympathetic trunk as well as in the *Subst. reticularis medullae* and higher centers in the hypothalamus.—E. W. Eng.

2435. Moruzzi, Giuseppe. L'attività dei neuroni corticali durante il sonno e durante la reazione elettroencefalografica di risveglio. (Activity of cortical neurones during sleep and during the electroencephalographic arousal reaction.) *Ricerca Scient.*, 1952, 22, 1165-1173.—The writer presents abstracts of studies at the Institute of Physiology of Pisa. Areas of investigation are: the mechanism of cortical synchronization; synchronization in states of rest and convulsion; thalamic and hypothalamic synchronization; cortical activity in the Bremer preparations "isolated brain" and "isolated encephalon"; the pyramidal preparation and discharges of the cells of Betz during arousal; and the effect of visceral afferent impulses upon the arousal reaction. French, English and German summaries.—P. V. Marchetti.

2436. Ubéda Purkiss, Manuel. (*Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid.*) Modernas aportaciones a la psicofisiología de la corteza cerebral humana. (Modern advances in the psychophysiology of the cerebral cortex of man.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1951, 6, 483-513.—Recent studies of the psychophysiology of the cerebral cortex are reviewed under the following headings: (1) cortical motor-sensory representation, (2) supplementary motor representation, (3) cortical representation of autonomic functions, (4) cortical representation of language mechanisms, (5) cortical visual areas, (6) cortical auditory areas, (7) inter-

vention of the temporal cortex in psychic functions, (8) cortical ablation. The author concludes the inference from comparative anatomical studies that the cortex was the focus of the higher mental processes lacks psychophysiological confirmation. The effect of recent work is to direct attention to cortical-subcortical relations. 34-item bibliography.—G. B. Strother.

(See also abstracts 2542, 2555)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

2437. Beecher, William J. (Chicago (Ill.) Natural History Museum.) The unexplained direction sense of vertebrates. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1952, 75, 19-25.—A review of theories and evidence on direction-finding in vertebrate groups, "in an effort to discover a common denominator. . . . The present evidence does not permit generalization from species to species. . . . Available evidence suggests that the direction sense is most highly perfected in animals of the fluid media—air and water—animals in which the outer ear is either lacking or may be closed against pressures incidental to movement through the media. A certain amount of circumstantial evidence . . . supports the theory that the inner ear may detect Coriolis force and employ it as a compass."—B. R. Fisher.

2438. Ebaugh, Franklin G., Jr., & Thauer, Rudolf. Influence of various environmental temperatures on the cold and warmth thresholds. *J. appl. Physiol.*, 1950, 3, 173-182.—Temperature thresholds were measured on the backs of 2 men by exposure to a radiant source. An electric iron hot plate, at 300-400°C. emitting radiation largely in the non-penetrating infra-red region and dry ice served as sources of warmth and cold stimulation. The maximal distance which produced temperature sensation was determined and the actual energy change in millicalories/cm.²/sec. was obtained. The warmth thresholds did not change with varying environmental temperatures from 16°C-40°C. The cold thresholds showed a statistically significant increase in warmer air, being -0.25 ± 0.61 mcal./cm.²/sec. for air temperatures from 16-24°C and increasing (absolute energy change) to -0.64 ± 0.73 mc./cm.²/sec. for air temperatures of 35-40°C. Evidence was offered that this increase in the cold thresholds closely followed increases in the skin circulation.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2439. Gemelli, Agostino. Postilla. (Note.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1952, 13, 322-323.—The author answers Kanizsa (see 27: 2444), by indicating that a series of new researches on perception would demonstrate that "the interpretation given by Kanizsa is unacceptable, and that the conception of perception as formulated (by Gemelli) has a solid experimental basis."—A. Manoil.

2440. Graham, C. H. (Columbia U., New York.) Behavior and the psychophysical methods: an analysis of some recent experiments. *Psychol. Rev.*,

1952, 59, 62-70.—The study of perception is an aspect of the study of behavior. The data of perception are specifiable in stimulus response terms taking into account specified aspects of stimuli, to condition of the subject, number of presentations of the stimulus and time. The approach is demonstrated by a psychophysical analysis of 3 types of experiment: figural after effects, effects of motivation on discrimination, and visual extent. The term perception should be used in connection with psychophysical functions. Other areas now associated with the term might more appropriately use other terms, e.g., judgment.—B. R. Bugelski.

2441. Haigh, Gerard V. (Springfield Coll., Mass.), & Fiske, Donald W. Corroboration of personal values as selective factors in perception. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 394-398.—"This study examined the effect of value preferences for 36 words upon time required to recognize these words when presented tachistoscopically. . . . A relationship between value preference and speed of recognition" was observed.—L. N. Solomon.

2442. Hardy, James D., Wolff, Harold G., & Goodell, Helen. Pricking pain threshold in different body areas. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol.*, N. Y., 1952, 80, 425-427.—Using the thermal radiation method measurements on 7 normal adult subjects were obtained from selected body areas. The intensity of radiation "just evoking a report of pain after a 3-second exposure was taken as the threshold." Results indicate that the values are roughly uniform over the body surface with the heel having significantly higher and the lower back significantly lower thresholds than the commonly used reference area, the forehead. It is concluded that the forehead can generally be used as an area for the determination of threshold values.—L. A. Pennington.

2443. Hastings, Philip K. (Williams Coll., Williamstown, Mass.) A relationship between visual perception and level of personality security. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 552-560.—"The evidence indicates that the more insecure a person is, the closer he tends to see objects. The objective content of the stimuli is not necessarily coercive for the perceptual process. It would appear rather to be the nature of the situation coupled with the experiential background (personality and expectancies) of the perceiver which govern his perceptual process."—L. N. Solomon.

2444. Kanizsa, Gaetano. (Milano U., Italy.) Legittimità di un'analisi del processo percettivo fondata su una distinzione in "fasi" o "stadi". (The appropriateness of an analysis of perception based on a distinction into "phases" or "stages"). *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1952, 13, 292-322.—A critical analysis of the work of Gemelli and his associates in the field of perception is presented. The author precedes his analysis with a series of considerations on experimental methodology, which is used to demonstrate certain inadequacies of the experimental work on perception, especially as to the distinction between sensorial organization and sig-

nificance. The author notes that Gemelli and his associates were influenced by their neo-Thomistic philosophical conception. French and English summaries, p. 334.—A. Manoil.

2445. Kline, Nathan S. Vestibular function and autokinesis. In Mettler, Fred A., *Psychosurgical problems*, (see 27: 2925), 110-145.—The apparatus and method to test vestibular function and autokinesis are described. The granular frontal cortex was found to exert an inhibitory function upon the vestibular response. This influence is more pronounced upon the optokinetic than the postrotational type of nystagmus produced by rotation of the visual field. Autokinetic reaction was abolished by caudally placed lesions, such as lobotomies, and increased by rostrally located ones.—C. T. Bever.

2446. Mosak, Harold H., & Todd, Frederick J. (VA Mental Hygiene Unit, Denver, Colo.) Selective perception in the interpretation of symbols. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 255-256.—The hypothesis is presented that a process of selective perception occurs when one interprets a symbol and that the symbol interpreter responds only to those elements which confirm his biases and neglects or rejects those aspects which are counter to his own values.—L. N. Solomon.

2447. Postman, Leo, & Brown, Donald R. (U. California, Berkeley.) The perceptual consequences of success and failure. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 213-221.—"This experiment is concerned with the conditions governing perceptual selectivity to stimuli connoting success and failure. The hypothesis was tested that perceptual selectivity does not necessarily favor success-related (wish-fulfilling) over failure-related (wish-denying) symbols. Relative sensitivity to these two types of stimuli depends, at least in part, on the situational context in which they appear. . . . Experimental manipulation of situational context can, therefore, significantly influence thresholds for words connoting success and failure."—L. N. Solomon.

2448. Wenzel, Bernice M. Olfaction. In Mettler, Fred A., *Psychosurgical problems*, (see 27: 2925), 107-109.—The operations caused no consistent effect in raising or lowering the olfactory threshold for any of the substances. A variety of qualitative responses were recorded.—C. T. Bever.

(See also abstracts 2434, 2482, 2539, 2923)

VISION

2449. Bevan, William, Jr. (Emory U., Ga.), & Zener, Karl. Some influences of past experience upon the perceptual threshold of visual form. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 434-442.—This experiment was designed to "determine the effect of different numbers of previous exposures on the intensity threshold of particular patterns and of such practice upon those of new but equivalent designs presented for the first time after practice." The authors find that different patterns have different liminal thresholds,

that there is a general practice effect which accounts for a decrease in liminal thresholds for figures not previously presented, and that there is a further lowering of the threshold for designs which had previously been exposed.—J. A. Stern.

2450. Boring, Edwin G. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The Gibsonian visual field. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 246-247.—Gibson's phenomenal dichotomy of visual field and visual world is further questioned on operational grounds.—C. F. Scofield.

2451. Boring, Edwin G. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Visual perception as invariance. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 141-148.—The visual paradox of constant size with diminishing retinal images is analyzed. Two contradictory points of view (Wundtian structuralism, and Gestalt phenomenalism) are contrasted in connection with the paradox, the "Leipzig" school holding that the object is seen small but is known to be big, the "Berlin" group holding the reverse. An eclectic compromise is suggested in that size constancy might be a consequent of sufficient clues for distance and lack of constancy a function of the reduction of such clues. Gibson's concepts of visual field and visual world are criticized as insufficiently specific and incapable of resolving the paradox. The visual field (Gibson) is equated in part with a system of reduced vision or reduced perceptions in which, because of the lack of clues an observer is dependent upon one or a few stimulus parameters which functions as observed invariances.—B. R. Bugelski.

2452. Burnham, R. W. Comparative effects of area and luminance on color. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 27-38.—Observers mixed colorimetric primaries to match test colors subtending visual angles of 2° and 12° at test-field luminance levels of 0.84 and 6.30 foot lamberts. A given area of color appeared slightly brighter and perceptibly more saturated at the higher as compared to the low luminance level. Colors at either luminance level also appeared brighter and more saturated in the larger area. A 6 to 1 change in visual angle produced color shifts that were comparable in direction and extent to those found with a similar change in luminance of the test-field. There were marked individual differences in matching mixtures. The expectation that changes in area and luminance produce similar color shifts is realized, at least within the ranges covered by the present experiment.—S. C. Ericksen.

2453. Chalmers, E., Laurence, Jr. (Princeton U., N. J.) Monocular and binocular cues in the perception of size and distance. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 415-423.—An investigation of the primary monocular and binocular cues entering into perceptions of size over distances of 100 ft. and more. Monocular vision is found to provide no information as to size or distance of objects beyond about 25 ft. With the binocular cues of double image and retinal disparity it is possible to perceive the real physical size of objects between 30 and 80 ft. Somewhere between these two distances judgments begin to deviate from physical size of standard objects

and approach the visual angle of the standards.—*J. A. Stern.*

2454. Deatherage, B. H., & Bitterman, M. E. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) The effect of satiation on stroboscopic movement. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 108-109.—"If, as Wertheimer maintained, stroboscopic movement is to be regarded as a product of cortical 'short-circuiting,' the course of this movement should be altered in a predictable manner when the resistance of the cortical medium is increased. An interocular tachistoscope was employed for the purpose of observing this effect." Typical results were briefly sketched.—*S. C. Ericksen.*

2455. Dukes, William F., & Bevan, William Jr. (*Emory U., Ga.*) Size estimation and monetary value: a correlation. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 43-54.—10 college students gave size estimates of small equal-sized rectangular cards differing in printed monetary value, from minus 3 to plus \$3. The subject drew a card from a grab bag, noted its size, replaced it, and then pointed to the one on the table nearest it in size. This lasted 30 min. a day for 5 days. Ss were told total daily winnings, but in the event of very high winnings or losings, the amount was juggled to give a small plus total, in order to keep motivation within normal bounds. Most Ss had high plus η 's between estimated size and printed value, and the group η was .88. Area estimates were smallest around zero value, and greatest in high plus and minus values.—*R. W. Husband.*

2456. Erlick, Dwight Edmund. Interrelation of frequency, intensity, light-dark ratio and age on the flicker-fusion threshold. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 101-102.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 42 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3105.

2457. Erlick, Dwight, & Landis, Carney. (*Psychiatric Inst., Columbia U., New York.*) The effect of intensity, light-dark ratio, and age on the flicker-fusion threshold. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 375-388.—Flicker-fusion thresholds for 7 subjects under 6 levels of apparent brightness were determined by use of both stroboscopes and epicotister. The average CFF was higher with stroboscopes for all levels of brightness; the younger subjects had significantly higher CFF's than the two older ones; and variability of CFF bore a regular increasing relationship to increasing apparent brightness. Differences between the age groups and between instruments are discussed.—*J. A. Stern.*

2458. Fingerhman, Milton, & Brown, Frank A., Jr. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) A "Purkinje shift" in insect vision. *Science*, 1952, 116, 171-172.—An "investigation . . . undertaken to determine the manner in which the spectral response curve of *Drosophila* is altered as the intensity of light is decreased" finds "a Purkinje shift occurring in the compound eye," with its two types of photoreceptor cells (in *Drosophila*). Hence, a Duplicity Theory is advanced, and findings interpreted.—*B. R. Fisher.*

2459. Fry, Glenn A. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) Gilinsky's equations for perceived size and distance. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 244-245.—Gilinsky (see 26: 5323) has not derived her equations for perceived size and perceived distance from Luneberg's, as she claims to have done. She has, however, produced evidence that visual space is Euclidian and has provided a new distance function which should probably be substituted for the one Luneberg used.—*C. F. Scofield.*

2460. Furchtgott, Ernest. (*U. Tennessee, Knoxville.*) The effects of X-irradiation on brightness discrimination. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 37-41.—37 rats which had received whole-body irradiation were inferior to 36 controls in acquisition of brightness discrimination under low illumination. Retardation was most noticeable immediately following radiation, and it was believed due to receptor changes rather than in the CNS.—*R. W. Husband.*

2461. Gibson, James J. (*Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.*) The visual field and the visual world: a reply to Professor Boring. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 149-151.—Boring's suggestion (see 27: 2451) that the visual field be interpreted as perception with reduced cues is rebutted. The visual field does not depend upon conditions of stimulation so much as upon attitude. Size constancy experiments with reduced cues to distance permit the O to see an object as either small or large depending on whether the O adopts a "perspective" attitude. Size constancy depends on an invariant of retinal stimulation consisting of a retinal area and a set of distance stimuli. An operational definition of the visual field must be stated in terms of response to stimulation and not in terms of stimulation alone. Boring's support of a distinction between sensation and perception is denied and it is proposed that an experimental source of perception start with an investigation of all the discriminable properties and qualities of visual experience.—*B. R. Bugelski.*

2462. Goguelin, P. Barrage de signes et perception. (*Barred signs and perception.*) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 60-72.—Previous findings from the sign-barring test of Toulouse and Piéron showed certain peculiar omissions, and the present test disclosed them not to occur from the nature of the signs themselves, but from the memory structure of the subjects. English summary.—*R. W. Husband.*

2463. Hayes, Claude S. Phonemic regression in relation to difference limens for pitch in the perceptively deafened ear. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 147-148.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Northwestern U., 1951.

2464. Hochberg, Carol Barnes, & Hochberg, Julian E. (*Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.*) Familiar size and the perception of depth. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 107-114.—Most of the cues for immediate perception of space do not require explanation in terms of past experience. Only the cue of familiar size is said to require past experience; actually most of this is produced by relative size. In this experiment, the

2 were separated and relative size proved far more effective. This was tested by pressing 1 key when 1 panel appeared nearer, bearing sketches of a man or a boy, and a different key when the other panel appeared closer.—R. W. Husband.

2465. Lloyd, Van Voorhees. (Columbia U., New York.) A comparison of critical fusion frequencies for different areas in the fovea and periphery. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 346-357.—Critical flicker fusion frequencies were determined for a foveal and an extra-foveal region centered 20° below fovea under various degrees of intensity of stimulation as well as various sizes of stimuli patches. The findings for the various areas differed as a function of both intensity and size of stimulated area. Differences are attributed to rod and cone vision as well as differences between cones in the fovea and peripheral regions.—J. A. Stern.

2466. Luchins, A. S., & Luchins, E. H. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) On the relationship between figural after-effects and the principle of Prägnanz. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 16-26.—The results from 15 Ss viewing rectangular drawings in a sequence of 4 tests, are interpreted with respect to the Kohler and Wallach theories and the Law of Prägnanz. The central fact that the Ss reported seeing the test-pattern as a whole was interpreted as follows: "The tendency toward Prägnanz in the neural correlate of the entire test-pattern was able to compensate for any distortions in the figure process introduced by the condition of satiation; by the thesis of isomorphism, the perceived form was also seen as a regular even pattern."—S. C. Ericksen.

2467. Motokawa, Koiti, & Ebe, Mituru. (Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.) Selective stimulation of color receptors with alternating currents. *Science*, 1952, 116, 92-94.—Using Motokawa's method (see 24: 3034), it was found that preillumination alternating current of different frequencies (cps) plus white light yielded excitability curves similar to those when different preillumination colored lights were used, with no AC stimulation. Results are briefly interpreted.—B. R. Fisher.

2468. Mull, H. K., Arp, K., & Carlin, P. Indications of a central factor in uncontrolled and controlled shifts in cube perspective. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 89-90.—40 subjects viewed a 5-cm. cube drawing of black on white. In Series I spontaneous fluctuation was measured with both binocular and monocular vision. In Series II S was instructed to maintain a given phase, i.e., "up" or "down" inversion. Although different individuals differ quite widely in rate of spontaneous fluctuation, each individual has a rate of shift which is relatively constant and is maintained whether the 2 eyes are used together or separately.—S. C. Ericksen.

2469. Newhall, Sidney M. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) Hidden cow puzzle-picture. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 110.—Somewhat casual observations indicate that neither a set for a complete cow or for a non-subject cow is required to obscure the cow in this picture. The preferred explanation

is that the relatively meaningless pattern of the picture is too strongly organized to permit the ready emergence of a highly meaningful figure.—S. C. Ericksen.

2470. Osgood, Charles E., & Heyer, Albert W., Jr. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) A new interpretation of figural after-effects. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 98-118.—The Köhler-Wallach explanation of figural after-effects in electrical field postulates is challenged and a substitute theory based on orthodox nerve physiology is advanced. The thesis is proposed that such after-effects are due to differential adaptation within the projection system, produced by the prolonged inspection of contours. The basic postulate suggested is that rate of recovery from adaptation is a negatively accelerated function of its degree. The views advanced depend on the "statistical hypothesis" of Marshall and Talbot. Explanations are offered of all of the phenomena reported by Kohler and Wallach. Although the theory is presented as a substitute account it is admitted that the Köhler-Wallach views are not disproved.—B. R. Bugelski.

2471. Richter, Manfred. Internationale Bibliographie der Farbenlehre und ihrer Grenzgebiete. Nr. 1: Berichtszeit 1940-1949. Göttingen: "Munsterschmidt" Wissenschaftlicher Verlag, 1952. xiii, 244 p. DM 27.—1608 reference on color psychology, physiology, optics, industrial problems, etc., are listed alphabetically by author. Books are specially designated. Each entry contains a class number in the Universal Decimal System, and half of the entries have connotations or abstracts. There is a subject index, and a 3 page discussion of nomenclature.—C. M. Louttit.

2472. Rothschild, F. S., & Streifler, M. (Hadasah U. Hosp., Jerusalem.) On eyedness in homonymous hemianopia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 116, 59-64.—7 hemianoptics were subjects in this investigation, in all 7 the eye homonymous to the hemianopia was found to be the dominant. In some of these cases a shift from right to left-eyedness is inferred. This shift is considered as an adaptive process, "aimed at the restoration of the normal relationship between the center of the body and the outside world."—J. A. Stern.

2473. Smith, William M. (Princeton U., N. J.) Gilinsky's theory of visual size and distance. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 239-243.—Gilinsky's theory (see 26: 5323) of perceived size and distance ignores certain data in its formulation, cannot have the generality claimed for it, and is not confirmed by experimental evidence.—C. F. Scofield.

2474. Smith, William M. (Princeton U., N. J.) Past experience and the perception of visual size. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 389-403.—The effect of controlled experiences on the apparent size and distance of geometrical forms was investigated. The experiment demonstrates, in the area of size perception, "the modification of sensory data by the 'pooling' or 'averaging' of past experience." Results are discussed in relation to the perception of

the size of objects in ordinary environments.—J. A. Stern.

2475. Solomon, Paul, & Werner, Heinz. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) Studies on contour: III. Negative after-images. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 67-74.—For every one of the 10 Ss, the after-image for Condition I-black sector on white, was always brighter than for Condition II-white on black. The difference between the after-images under the 2 conditions is explainable in terms of the relative efficacy of figural contour. The figure by virtue of having its own contour, over and beyond the contour of the pattern area (the outline), contributes to the establishment of the negative after-image to a greater extent than the ground.—S. C. Ericksen.

(See also abstracts 2367, 2370, 2371, 3092)

AUDITION

2476. Arnoult, Malcolm D. (U. Texas, Austin.) Localization of sound during rotation of the visual environment. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 48-58.—The experience of rotating was induced visually in S by rotating his entire visual environment—a large striped cylinder in which he was sitting. He was required to report the location of a sound in the horizontal plane under 3 conditions. There is a tendency for the Ss as a group to displace the sound in the direction of the experienced rotation. In general the magnitude of the displacements was small. The results of only one S were statistically significant. The Ss' displacements as a group were statistically significant in direction but not in size. The latent period of rotation, i.e., the interval between the beginning of the revolving of the cylinder and the first report of experienced rotation, varied from 5 to 58 sec. among the Ss. The average frequency of eye movements during experienced rotation varied from 2.0 to 3.4 per sec.—S. C. Ericksen.

2477. Békésy, G. v. (Harvard U. Cambridge, Mass.) Gross localization of the place of origin of the cochlear microphonics. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 399-409.—This report is an extension of the writer's examination of the electro-anatomy of the living auditory end-organ. By means of a sharp microelectrode, mechanically coupled to a driving system, the author was able to penetrate selected portions of the cochlear structures. Correlated with changes in the location of the electrode were systematic differences in the ac and dc potentials between the penetrating electrode and a fixed electrode. "These measurements enable us to show that the endolymph is surrounded by an electrically insulating layer, and that the inner part of the organ of Corti is protected from external electrical potential fields." Systematic differences between the behavior of the ac and dc potentials in the normal and in the asphyxiated animal permit a relatively precise delimitation of the place of origin of the cochlear microphonics in the organ of Corti.—I. Pollack.

2478. Dice, Lee R., & Barto, Elizabeth. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Ability of mice of the genus

Peromyscus to hear ultrasonic sounds. *Science*, 1952, 116, 110-111.—"When a *Peromyscus* is exposed to sudden sound it will nearly always react by a movement of its ears." This ear movement can be an indicator of auditory response to sounds of particular frequency and intensity. Subspecies studied, sound sources, click-control technique and experimental procedures are described. Evidences are given that "the animals actually hear and are affected by the sound frequencies to which they respond by ear movements." Frequency bands at different sound pressure values to which ear movement responses are obtained are reported for different subspecies and hybrids, including some subject to audiogenic seizures, for whom additional findings are reported.—B. R. Fisher.

2479. Franke, Ernst K. (Aero Med. Lab., Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.) The impedance of the human mastoid. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 417.—"The impedance of the human mastoid was determined by means of a vibrating piston, one end of which was placed in firm contact with the body surface." In general, the reactance and the resistance of the human mastoid increases with the vibratory frequency. However, the increase of resistance is relatively small over a considerable range of frequencies. The agreement of the author's results with results in the experimental literature is considered satisfactory. Thus, the findings "can be considered as sufficiently reliable to serve as a basis for standardization of the impedance of artificial mastoids and for similar purposes."—I. Pollack.

2480. Harris, J. Donald. (Medical Res. Lab. U. S. Navy Submarine Base, New London, Conn.) Remarks on the determination of a differential threshold by the so-called ABX technique. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 417.—The author discusses the use of different psychophysical techniques for the determination of differential thresholds. In particular, he considers a compound technique in which the listener must state which one of two stimuli (A or B) is closer to a third (X)—the ABX procedure—and the direct comparison—the AB procedure—of the method of constant-stimuli. In general, lower thresholds are obtained with the latter procedure. The author concludes in favor of the second procedure because it is simpler, both in terms of the operations verbally reported by the listener and in terms of the operations performed by the experimenter, and because it yields finer measures of sensitivity.—I. Pollack.

2481. Robbins, J. G. (Hendrix Coll., Conway, Ark.) The acoustic significance of the amplitude and phase of harmonics present in a source of sound in a room. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 380-383.—"In order to obtain some further measure of the acoustic properties of a rectangular room, a brief subjective study is made of listener response to sounds having various degrees of modulation on their decay curves and to alternate sounds which differ only in the phase relation of a harmonic in the

source with respect to the fundamental frequency. The data show that the average listener finds the decay of sounds pleasant in inverse proportion to the amount of modulation on the decay curves, and that a large majority of listeners cannot distinguish between two steady-state sounds, alike except that in one sound the phase of a harmonic is changed with respect to that of the fundamental frequency."—*I. Pollack.*

2482. Schneider, Daniel E. Psychosomatic implications of a new theory of taste and hearing: psychosurgical perspectives. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1952, 3, 156-165.—On the basis of Freud's considerations that "the ordinary traumatic neurosis is the result of an extensive rupture of the barrier against stimuli" and that "excitations from within acquire increased economic significance," a new theory of taste and hearing (with implications for vision) is presented. The theory is outlined and illustrated by 2 clinical observations showing the role of the otic ganglion as a portion of the primitive sonic system, as the ganglion of Menière's and migraine. Surgery of ganglia and peripheral nerves is suggested as a new psychosurgical approach.—*C. T. Bever.*

2483. Siegenthaler, Bruce Monroe. Formulation of a diagnostic word test of hearing. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 150-151.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1951.

(See also abstract 3043)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

2484. Bahrick, Harry; Rankin Robert E., & Fitts, Paul M. (Ohio State Univ., Columbus.) The effect of motivation upon peripheral perception during the performance of a central psychomotor task. *USA F Human Resources Res. Cent., Res. Bull.* 52-14, 1952. 7 p.—"The experiment tested the hypothesis that an increase in motivation results in increased perceptual selectiveness favoring those parts of the stimulus field which are perceived as most relevant to existing motivational conditions. A modified Buxton pursuit apparatus was used as a continuous central tracking task, and reactions to peripheral stimuli were measured in 3 ways which differed both in the amount of relevance to existing motivational conditions and in the facility with which peripheral vision can be used in the performance of the tasks. . . . The experimental results are in good agreement with the prediction that a condition of high motivation facilitates performance of a central (tracking) task but, in general, interferes with the performance of peripheral tasks."—*W. F. Grether.*

2485. Beecher, Henry K. (Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston.) Experimental pharmacology and measurement of the subjective response. *Science*, 1952, 116, 157-162.—A program of experimental investigation in the field of subjective responses to drugs is described in terms of the field's nature (its boundaries, definitions, goals; the kinds and dimensions of response studied), its "material" for study (man, lower animals; evaluation of working with

"natural"—i.e., pathological—as against "contrived"—i.e., experimentally induced—pain), experimental design problems (especially the variety of necessary controls, and "placebo reactors"), and its "established" and to-be-studied "principles and practices" of investigation.—*B. R. Fisher.*

2486. Chinn, Herman I., & Milch, Lawrence J. Effectiveness of various drugs in prevention of airsickness. VII. Evaluation of Phenergan and Trimeton. *USA F, Sch. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, Proj. No. 21-32-014, Rep. No. 7. iii, 3 p.—The following preparations were tested during simulated aircraft turbulence: (a) placebo; (b) Lergigan, 25 mg.; (c) Phenergan, 25 mg.; and (d) Trimeton, 25 mg. All 3 drugs reduced significantly the incidence of vomiting below that in the placebo group. Phenergan exhibited the greatest protection. Side effects with each drug were slight, an increase in drowsiness being the most apparent effect. The possibility that the effectiveness of Lergigan is due to an admixture with Phenergan is discussed.—*Publisher.*

2487. Edwards, A. S., & Cannon, D. J. Equilibrium and a dog's tail. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1952, 80, 257-258.—"William James . . . quoted one of his correspondents as follows: 'If a dog grows up and his tail is cut off suddenly, he staggers so badly he cannot cross a foot log.' Under experimental conditions two young dogs walked a 2-inch runway (12 feet long), the day after the amputation of their tails, with success indistinguishable from their performance before the tails had been amputated."—*Z. Luria.*

2488. Fernberger, Samuel W. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Anticipatory or delayed reactions? *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 112.—A brief summary of observations made on the pigeons in St. Marks square in Venice with respect to their feeding habits in relation to visual and auditory stimuli.—*S. C. Ericksen.*

2489. Hauschka, Theodore S. (Lankenau Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.) Whisker-eating mice. *J. Heredity*, 1952, 43, 77-80.—"Whisker-eating mice, whose performance followed a precise working pattern, occurred in several heterozygous genotypes and in 2 inbred strains, but not in 5 other pure lines—all on the same diet. Inheritance of the character is not monofactorial, as claimed in the literature. Multiple factors may be involved. Dependence of manifestation on age was established. Exploratory experiments were directed at an interpretation of the trait in terms of the grooming drive, competitive adjustments, and social hierarchy."—*G. C. Schwesinger.*

2490. Parmentier, Marie. La recherche de la débilite motrice son interet en rapport avec les tests de caractère et les résultats scolaires. (Research concerning lack of motor ability in relation to tests of character and scholastic results.) In *Baumgarten, Fransiska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 183-186.—A battery of tests was administered to 30 boys studying to be radio electricians. Certain tests showed a lack of motor ability. Results, however, would be better if the subjects were emotionally adjusted. It is sug-

gested that the study be carried further.—G. E. Bird.

2491. Schneck, Jerome M. Hypnotic phenomena apparently related to bilaterality. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1952, 80, 253-256.—4 cases of bilateral activity in hypnosis are described. The relation between these phenomena and developmental features of bilaterality are discussed. Relations with spontaneous regression in hypnosis, varying ego-orientations and an aspect of hypnotic transference are considered.—Z. Luria.

2492. Tait, C. Downing, Jr., Wall, Patrick D., Balmuth, Muriel, & Kaplan, Sylvan J. Behavioral changes following radiation. II. Maternal behavior and maze performance. *USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, Spec. Rep. ii, 12 p.—Groups of white rats in their final week of pregnancy were exposed to single doses of 30, 90, 180, and 360 roentgens (in air). Only the heaviest exposure produced apparent deterioration in maternal behavior when compared with controls. Growth disturbance in offspring was correlated positively with size of dose. Both 90 r and 180 r offspring made significantly more maze errors than controls.—Publisher.

(See also abstracts 2369, 2374, 2922, 2923)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

2493. Alper, Thelma G. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) The interrupted task method in studies of selective recall: a reevaluation of some recent experiments. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 71-88.—The negative views of Cameron and Sears on the incompleting task technique are challenged as based on the incorrect analysis of Glixman. The nature of recall depends on the ego pattern. Strong egos recall incompleting tasks in a non-stressful setting, and completed tasks in a stress situation. For weak ego patterns, the nature of recalls is reversed. The personality of the recaller must be studied comprehensively and taken into account as group results are confounded by random inclusion of weak and strong egos.—B. R. Bugelski.

2494. Block, J. D., Rouke, F. L., Salpeter, M. M., Tobach, E., Kubis, J. F., & Welch, L. An attempt at reversal of the truth-lie relationship as measured by the psychogalvanic response. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 55-66.—The usual lie detector situation, using PGR, with card identification, was modified in the experimental series with S being given a fairly severe electric shock whenever he told the truth, and no shock in the one instance of the lie being told when his chosen card was exposed. The attempted reversals did not take place to any significant extent, which led the experimenters to conclude that there is "relative stability of the criteria of deception and accuracy of their identification under conditions designed to obscure the criteria and to confuse the diagnosis."—R. W. Husband.

2495. Bose, G. The nature of the wish. *Sankhyā*, 1951, 5, 203-214.—An attempt is made to define

the concept of the "wish," as the term is used psychoanalytically. Its attributes, elements, and relationship to perception are discussed.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

2496. Bousfield, W. A., & Orbison, W. D. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) Ontogenesis of emotional behavior. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 1-7.—Emotional behavior is strongly dependent on maturation. The infant is essentially precorticate; adult emotional behavior is dependent on the development of the cortex, especially the frontal lobes, and on the maturation of glands, particularly the adrenal cortex. Endocrine products sustain adult emotional activity. Adult emotional behavior is more differentiated and more prolonged than that of infants.—B. R. Bugelski.

2497. Cofer, Charles N., & Shevitz, Reuben. (U. Maryland, College Park.) Word-association as a function of word-frequency. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 75-79.—The 101 Ss were asked to write down as many words as they could during a 10 min. period in response to each of 4 stimulus words. The high-frequency noun and adjective appear 100 times or more in a million words while the low-frequency noun and adjective occur once in a million words. The output to any high-frequency word was significantly greater than the output to any low-frequency word irrespective of whether the word was a noun or adjective. The theoretical and procedural implications of the findings are stated.—S. C. Ericksen.

2498. Combs, Arthur W., & Taylor, Charles. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) The effect of the perception of mild degrees of threat on performance. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 420-424.—"The prediction was made that the introduction of a mild degree of personal threat in the course of the solution of a simple task would result in an increase of time required to complete the task and of errors in performance." 50 college students were given the task of translating sentences into a simple code. Mildly threatening sentences were interspersed among neutral sentences. With a single exception threat sentences required longer to complete and produced greater errors in translation. "Experimental results appear to amply demonstrate the prediction."—L. N. Solomon.

2499. Cowen, Emory L. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) The influence of varying degrees of psychological stress on problem-solving rigidity. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 512-519.—"The present study is an investigation of the hypothesis that increasing degrees of experimentally induced psychological stress will elicit increasing amounts of problem-solving rigidity. . . . It is concluded that the initial hypothesis appears to be a tenable one. Some factors perhaps capable of explaining these findings have been considered, and certain implications of the results have been suggested."—L. N. Solomon.

2500. Davitz, Joel R. (Columbia U., New York.) The effects of previous training on postfrustration behavior. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 309-

315.—". . . under the conditions specified in the present experiment previous training in situations similar to that in which frustration is encountered is a significant determinant of the organism's post-frustration behavior. These results are in contrast with past studies of frustration which interpreted postfrustration behavior primarily in terms of the frustrating situation itself."—*L. N. Solomon.*

2501. Eriksen, Charles W. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) Defense against ego-threat in memory and perception. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 230-235.—"The hypothesis for the present study may be stated as follows: In a situation where failure is ego-threatening, individuals who have a high success-to-failure recall ratio will show a greater degree of perceptual defense than will individuals with a low success-to-failure recall ratio. . . . The results show . . . the main effect of ego involvement on the recall of completed vs. incomplete tasks is to increase greatly the group variance. . . . The increase in variance with ego involvement reflects marked individual differences in response to threat."—*L. N. Solomon.*

2502. Filer, Robert J. (*Duke U., Durham, N. C.*) Frustration, satisfaction, and other factors affecting the attractiveness of goal objects. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 203-212.—This experiment was designed to investigate the effects of 3 variables: attainment, expectation of attainment, and merit. Involvement, upon the attractiveness of goal objects. Differential results with well-adjusted and poorly-adjusted groups are reported.—*L. N. Solomon.*

2503. Gans, Oscar. (*Universitäts-Hautklinik, Frankfurt a. M., Germany.*) Zur Kasuistik der Telepathie. (Telepathy in the single case.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 185-186.—A case of apparent telepathy between Germany and England is shown to have been the result of two couples simultaneously hearing the same BBC broadcast. Its content was closely related to a 6 year old shared but uncompleted experience which led to thoughts of one another and subsequent communication. The writer believes that many cases of seeming telepathy occur in a similar fashion: as a result of associations elicited by exposure of the same stimuli, evocative of a shared past experience.—*E. W. Eng.*

2504. Hastorf, A. H., & Bender, I. E. (*Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.*) A caution respecting the measurement of empathic ability. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 574-576.—"In this study an attempt was made to isolate the factor of projection from what is assumed to be empathy. . . . Without some correction for projection, attempts to measure empathy do not seem to make psychological sense."—*L. N. Solomon.*

2505. Heijden, M. v. d. "Homo faber" dans l'industrie. Quelques conclusions. (Some conclusions regarding "Homo faber" in industry.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 326-329.—The

hereditary character of mechanical aptitude shown by performance tests indicates that assumed inherited differences between the intelligence levels of different social groups are not the result of the influence of the environment. Research in the mechanical aptitude of "Homo faber" gives a better understanding of the complete trend of the individual than do the aptitudes required by any special vocation.—*G. E. Bird.*

2506. Jensen, Barry T. (*U. Kentucky, Lexington.*) Left-right orientation in profile drawing. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 80-83.—Profile drawings were obtained from 1018 Ss in schools in 2 American populations, in Norway, and in Egypt. Regardless of the direction of the established reading habit or of the amount of practice in reading, the tendency to draw profiles facing toward the left was present in all 4 cultural groups. Americans from an urban, upper socio-economic class showed a stronger tendency to orient drawings to the left than did Americans from a rural, lower socio-economic class. Right-handed Ss tended to draw profiles facing to the left but the left-handed pupils did not show the same tendency.—*S. C. Ericksen.*

2507. Lazarus, Richard S., Deese, James, & Osler, Sonia F. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) The effects of psychological stress upon performance. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1952, 49, 293-317.—Stress is motivational in character and cannot be described in terms of stimulus or response operations alone. Studies have been concerned with verbal and perceptual-motor performance, components of behavior, personality correlates as affected by stress, qualitative observation of stress-performance, and such performance as a predictor. Explanatory concepts deal with the energizing, directive and emotional aspects of motivation, and the interaction of emotion and motivation as related to kind of stress and task components. 46-item bibliography.—*M. R. Marks.*

2508. Maltzman, Irving. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) The process need. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 40-48.—An hypothesis is proposed that there is in addition to primary and secondary needs, a third class that can be labeled "process" needs. 3 classes of experiments are reviewed each of which shows evidence that preliminary experience with goal stimuli affects performance (reaction potential): (1) experiments in which hungry animals are given small amounts of pre-feeding; (2) experiments in which animals are allowed to select from large or small units of food, and (3) experiments involving changes in the amount of food reinforcement. In all 3 types it appears that performance can be enhanced by suitable pre-test experience or that performance is a function of initial conditions involving commerce with goal stimuli.—*B. R. Bugelski.*

2509. Nissen, Henry W. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Approach and avoidance: a reply. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 237-238.—The data of Bitterman (see 26: 728) are accounted for by the approach-avoidance formulation.—*C. F. Scofield.*

2510. Osgood, Charles E. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *The nature and measurement of meaning.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1952, 49, 197-237.—"The first portion of this paper describes a behavioral conception of the sign-process as developed from a general mediation theory of learning. The remainder is concerned with the problem of measuring meaning. . . . The development of a semantic differential as a general method of measuring meaning is described. It involves (a) the use of factor analysis to determine the number and nature of factors entering into semantic description and judgment, and (b) the selection of a set of specific scales corresponding to these factors." 118-item bibliography.—M. R. Marks.

2511. Purcell, Kenneth. (U. Nebraska, Lincoln.) *Memory and psychological security.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 433-440.—This investigation was designed to "study the significance of characteristics, primarily affective in character, which are ascribed to memory by college students. Of special concern was the relationship of these affective characteristics to the psychological variable, security feelings. A major aim of the study involved the determination of whether childhood memories are as psychologically meaningful as adult memories when only a superficial analysis technique is employed."—L. N. Solomon.

2512. Reik, Theodor. *Refrain of a song.* *Psychoanalysis*, 1952, 1, 25-35.—In reading an obituary, Reik came across a refrain from a popular song: "Daddy you've been a mother to me." Using the idea contained in the refrain, Reik seeks, as Freud did earlier, to investigate emotional differences between the sexes. He thus arrives at the formulation that women want the affection of men together with the consideration and tenderness received in their early years from their mothers, a love that comprises both mother and father. The desire for an element of maternal consideration from the men they love is unconscious in women because vestiges of the original mother relationship remain.—L. E. Abt.

2513. Ross, Bruce M., Rupel, John W., & Grant, David A. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) *Effects of personal, impersonal, and physical stress upon cognitive behavior in a card sorting problem.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 546-551.—The Wisconsin Card Sorting test was administered under 8 different combinations of personal, impersonal, and physical stress to determine the differential effects on abstract behavior. Electric shock, the physical threat, alone or in combination with other factors, was the only variable which degraded performance on the WCST to a statistically significant extent.—L. N. Solomon.

2514. Sarbin, Theodore R. (U. California, Berkeley.) *A preface to a psychological analysis of the self.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 11-22.—A theory of the self based on 5 cognitive substructures is described in preliminary form. The theory is called epistemogenesis because of reliance on cognitive structures. The substructures are: (1) somatic self, (2) re-

ceptor-effector self, (3) primitive construct self, (4) introjecting-extrojecting self, and (5) the social self (role taking). Each self follows a type of developmental sequence, one forming the *anlage* for the next. 7 postulates underlying the theory are described. The theory as illustrated as a longitudinal sequence with the substructures developing as cross-sectional stages or phases. The theory is described as monistic with no distinction drawn between subjective and objective selves.—B. R. Bugelski.

2515. Schiller, Paul H. (Yerkes Labs. Primate Biol., Orange Park, Fla.) *Innate constituents of complex responses.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 177-191.—Results of experiments on discrimination and conditioning of perceptions in apes, on problem-solving with sticks, and on the spontaneous use of sticks in apes and monkeys suggest that the innate constituents of complex responses are not perceptual organizations, but rather motor patterns. There is no evidence in the ape of innate specific responses to specific perceptual configurations. It is the innate motor patterns at the disposal of the organism which are, by reinforcement, stabilized into complexes of response sequences, more or less adaptive. Such adaptive complexes are conducive to problem-solution. The original repertoire may be regarded as consisting of operants, governed by internal stimuli. If emitted, they immediately attach to perceptual releasers and subsequent reinforcement develops the adaptive complex response.—C. F. Scofield.

2516. Smith, Madorah E. *Childhood memories compared with those of adult life.* *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1952, 80, 151-182.—"Over 6000 memories for different periods of life of a woman, now in her 63rd year, have been recorded and analyzed for the purpose of comparison of the frequency, characteristics, and nature of memories in early and later childhood, adolescence and adult life."—Z. Luria.

2517. Webb, Wilse B. (Washington U., St. Louis.) *Responses in absence of the acquisition motive.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 54-61.—Theories attempting to account for continuance of responses in the absence of original motives are classified as: (1) nominal (Allport's functional analysis), (2) irrelevant drive, and (3) acquired tendency theories. The first 2 are not regarded as sufficiently broad or functionally useful. In the third type a distinction is drawn between the (a) acquired drive views as represented by Miller and Mowrer and (b) redintegrative theories like that of Hollingsworth. Predictions of the latter types of theory are identical. A question remains as to the nature of the mediatory structure.—B. R. Bugelski.

(See also abstracts 2377, 2379, 2446, 2492, 2920, 2922, 2928)

LEARNING & MEMORY

2518. Adams, Jack A. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) *Warm-up decrement in performance on the pursuit-rotor.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 404-414.—The effect of massed versus distributed practice on the

Epicyclic Pursuit Rotor on warm-up decrement were investigated. Warm-up decrements were found under both massed and distributed practice, the decrement tending to decrease for distributed practice. No consistent findings under massed practice were found. The hypothesis that warm-up decrement is related to growth of inhibition is rejected.—*J. A. Stern.*

2519. Bilodeau, Edward A. (*Human Resources Res. Centr., Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.*) Some effects of modification of information about a previous response upon the acquisition of two lever positioning habits. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 52-1 (Proj. No. 509-020-0001), 1952, v, 7 p.—This is the counterpart of Harlow's experiment on learning sets (see 23: 3097) in motor learning. Subjects learned 2 different lever-positioning skills when these skills were practiced in alternation (in blocks of 5 trials.) Both tasks achieved the same result, the matching of 2 lights on a stimulus panel, but one was cued by correct information about the last response and the other by reporting the correct information plus a constant error. Within-block trials show a consistent convergence upon the correct value. Between-block trends show little or no improvement during successive shifts in the information supplied.—*A. Chapanis.*

2520. Bitterman, M. E. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) Approach and avoidance in discriminative learning. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 172-175.—Nissen's commentary (see 27: 2509), on the experiment of Weise and Bitterman is criticized and Nissen's views on the approach-avoidance formulation of discriminative learning is considered an over-simplification. Additional evidence is presented for the position that "successive" learning problems are more readily learned than are "simultaneous" problems. From a new experimental design results are presented which suggest that solutions in a Lashley jumping apparatus may be organized configurationally. Additional difficulties for Nissen's hypothesis are discussed.—*B. R. Bugelski.*

2521. Brown, W. Lynn, & Fosmire, F. R. The effect of electroconvulsive shock on the learning of a spatial maze. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1952, 80, 183-191.—Learning of a single maze in a single position in an experimental room is found to be unaffected by 40 electroconvulsive shocks. An analysis of the effect of the shocks is based on the consistent formation of position habits by animals subjected to the spatial aspect of the problem.—*Z. Luria.*

2522. Burros, Raymond H. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) Some criticisms of "A mathematical model for simple learning." *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 234-236.—A fallacy is pointed out in the reasoning of Bush and Mosteller (see 26: 3262) which has no effect upon the further deductions of their theory, but which might invalidate future work.—*C. F. Scofield.*

2523. Cattell, Raymond B., & Winder, Alvin E. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) Structural rigidity in relation

to learning theory and clinical psychology. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 23-39.—Concepts of rigidity in clinical and experimental areas are surveyed. 3 types of phenomena appear to merit the term: (1) process rigidity (opposite to flexibility), (2) goal-path rigidity (incapacity to learn), and (3) goal rigidity (incapacity to sublimate). There is no evidence that (1) is distinct from (2). There are 18 possible factors determining the second type of rigidity, some of which pertain to immediate learning situations and some to repetition of the same. 16 of the factors appear to be readily incorporated by ordinary law of affect learning theory. Only 2 of the 18 factors appear to deserve the label "rigidity": (a) immediate disposition rigidity (resistance to change to a clearly perceived and motivationally adequate response) and, (b) latent disposition rigidity (tendency for an appropriate partially established response to fail of retention). 2 experimental designs are suggested for checking the factorial nature of goal-path rigidity.—*B. R. Bugelski.*

2524. Cooper, L. F., & Tuthill, C. E. Time distortion in hypnosis and motor learning. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 67-76.—The purpose was to determine whether the learning of a new motor skill could be facilitated by purely hallucinated practice under conditions of time distortion in hypnosis. 5 waking Ss wrote words and sentences with the subordinate (left usually) hand, then in the trance state hallucinated the same. Introspectively they felt that such practice was real and that they had obtained practice effects equal to actually doing it. However, objective evidence failed to back up this feeling of improvement.—*R. W. Husband.*

2525. Jones, Marshall B. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) Effect, change, and expectation of reward. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 227-233.—Within the framework of Hullian analysis an alternative theory of the growth of the excitatory potential gE_R is developed, replacing the "static ideas" of habit strength gH_R and incentive substance K with the "dynamically interrelated conceptions" of expectation P and effective reward A .—*C. F. Scofield.*

2526. Kling, Julius William. The generalization of extinction of an instrumental response to stimuli varying in the size dimension. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 103-104.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, U. Illinois. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 53 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3143.

2527. Laffal, Julius. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) The learning and retention of words with association disturbances. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 454-462.—"It was found that disturbing words took significantly more trials to learn than neutral words. The data suggest that there was no difference in retention of disturbing and neutral words which could be attributed to the disturbance factor."—*L. N. Solomon.*

2528. Levy, Leon (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*), & McCandless, Boyd. Expectancy of punishment as

a function of type of differentiation in original learning. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 520-525.—"An attempt has been made, through experimental use of the Wisconsin Card Sorting technique and patterns of differentiation-training and negative reinforcement, to determine the effects of negative reinforcement introduced into an adequately differentiated situation as contrasted to an inadequately differentiated situation. . . . In general, later learning (judged from accuracy of expectancy) is more efficient for the former than for the latter condition."—L. N. Solomon.

2529. Lucas, James D. (Sacramento (Calif.) St. Coll.) The interactive effects of anxiety, failure, and intra-serial duplication. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 59-66.—A test of immediate memory for consonants was administered to investigate the interactions between anxiety and each of the other 2 variables. Undergraduate students scoring in the highest and lowest 20 percentiles on a personality inventory were selected as Ss; 0, 1, 2, and 3 reports of failure; and 0, 2, and 5 duplications of consonants within a list of 10, provided the basic 3 variables. The greater the number of failures, the greater was the superiority of the non-anxious Ss. The increase in the proportion of duplicated consonants created no continuous change in performance. The theoretical implications of the findings are indicated.—S. C. Ericksen.

2530. MacCaslin, E. F., Wodinsky, Jerome, & Bitterman, M. E. (U. Texas, Austin.) Stimulus-generalization as a function of prior training. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 1-15.—A series of 4 experiments were performed to study the conditions required for the appearance of generalization effects following "single-stimulus" training in the jumping-apparatus. Significant generalization effects were found when animals were trained to discriminate between black-and-white striped cards, horizontal and vertical, and then tested on a discrimination between the previously reinforced vertically striped card and a second vertically striped card differing from the first in stripe-width. No significant generalization effects were found when the negative stimulus of the training problem was less similar to the positive, e.g., a homogeneous black or white card. These results support the hypothesis that the difficulty of the training problem determines the extent to which the rat will differentiate the unique properties of the stimuli there encountered.—S. C. Ericksen.

2531. Miller, Howard G. A study of the interference effects of high intensity sound on the retention of visually and auditorially learned material. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations* . . . Pennsylvania State College, 1951, 14, 463-467.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 122 pages, \$1.53, Publ. No. 3307.

2532. Nissen, Henry W. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Further comment on approach-avoidance as categories of response. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 161-167.—A defense is presented for the thesis of a

previous article (see 27: 2509), that in discriminative choice problems an approach-avoidance formulation is scientifically more useful than an explanation in movement learning terms. The criticisms of this thesis by Weise and Bitterman are rejected because they obscure the basic issue and offer inadequate data for a contradictory view on the basis of a finding that a "simultaneous" discrimination was more difficult than a "successive" problem. The approach-avoidance hypothesis is restated with an account of how it accommodates itself to transfer situations. Stress is placed on the corollary views that response categories are independent of stimulus categories.—B. R. Bugelski.

2533. Rokeach, Milton. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) Attitude as a determinant of distortions in recall. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 482-488.—This study demonstrates "an experimental method for studying repression by producing errors in the recall of names analogous to Freudian slips of the tongue."—L. N. Solomon.

2534. Sarason, Seymour B., Mandler, George, & Craighill, Peyton G. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) The effect of differential instructions on anxiety and learning. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 561-565.—"The following hypotheses are relevant to the present study: 1. Individuals with a strong anxiety drive . . . will perform poorer than those with a low anxiety drive when the task irrelevant responses interfere with adequate performance. 2. When a stimulus situation contains elements which specifically arouse test or achievement anxiety, this increase in anxiety drive will lead to poorer performance in individuals who have task-irrelevant anxiety responses in their response repertory." Results showed that stress-producing instructions can have opposite effects with different subjects, depending on the anxiety level in the testing situation.—L. N. Solomon.

2535. Saugstad, Per. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Incidental memory and problem-solving. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 221-226.—Tests of incidental memory and of problem-solving were administered to 49 male and 21 female high students in Oslo, Norway. For the boys, the scores were negatively correlated to the 1% level of significance. For the girls, the correlation was negative but not significant. The results suggest some confirmation of the hypothesis that memory may hinder efficient problem-solving.—C. F. Scofield.

2536. Seward, John P. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Delayed reward learning. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 200-201.—The author attempts to clarify his concept of the role of reinforcement. Reinforcement is a principle of performance rather than of learning. It is proposed that the term be given the restricted meaning of a set of experimental operations.—C. F. Scofield.

2537. Spence, Kenneth W. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Mathematical formulations of learning phenomena. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 152-160.—Learning psy-

chologists who confine themselves to one type of learning situation or one type of measure do not require theories. Theories are necessary if any other situation or measures are employed if we are to avoid a complex collection of isolated laws. Two types of quantitative theories have been developed, the neurophysiological and the intervening variable types. Both of these can be distinguished from a third type which concerns itself with the nature of reinforcement. Psychologists readily accept attempts to formulate mathematical theories on neural foundations but are reluctant to accept intervening variable theories because they appear *ad hoc*. Properly formed intervening variable theories escape this criticism by testing hypotheses in new situations. Hull's behavior theory is illustrated briefly and a warning stated against extrapolation beyond the type of experimental setup, including subjects.—*B. R. Bugelski*.

2538. Spence, Kenneth W. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City*.) The nature of the response in discrimination learning. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 89-93.—The conclusion reached by Weise and Bitterman that successive discrimination is learned more readily than simultaneous is challenged and data are offered to support the opposite view. Spence explains the solution of both successive and simultaneous problems as consisting of the systematic growth of positive strength of an approach response to a stimulus compound. Because the component stimuli in a compound are more similar in a successive type of problem, greater difficulty is predicted for such discrimination learning.—*B. R. Bugelski*.

2539. Teas, Don C., & Bitterman, M. E. (*U. Texas, Austin*.) Perceptual organization in the rat. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 130-140.—Neither Spence's additive theory nor Lashley's relational theory adequately accounts for the superiority of "successive" discrimination learning over "simultaneous." 2 non-additive processes of perceptual organization must be assumed: a primitive, diffuse situational process (configurational learning), and a more abstract, selective one (relational learning). An experimental design is developed in which deductions from Spence and Lashley prove fallacious whereas those of the authors are confirmed. The conclusion is drawn that aggregations of afferent components may function initially as loosely organized wholes out of which the perception of objects and relations is subsequently differentiated.—*B. R. Bugelski*.

2540. Turbeville, J. R., Calvin, A. D., & Bitterman, M. E. (*U. Texas, Austin*.) Relational and configurational learning in the rat. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 424-433.—2 experiments are reported discussing the relationship between relational (4-situational discriminative problem) and configurational (2-situational discriminative problem). The configurational problem is found to be much less difficult than the relational problem and only a small, though significant amount of transfer from the first to the second type of problem are reported. The

results are evaluated in terms of contemporary theories of discriminative learning.—*J. A. Stern*.

2541. Wolpe, Joseph. (*U. Witwatersrand, South Africa*.) The neurophysiology of learning and delayed reward learning. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 192-199.—An answer is made to Seward's objections to the writer's neurophysiological theory of reinforcement. Evidence is presented against secondary reinforcement as a distinct variety of the learning process, or as an explanation of delayed reward learning. Neural mechanisms are described for conditioned response and instrumental types of learning.—*C. F. Scofield*.

2542. Wolpe, Joseph. (*U. Witwatersrand, South Africa*.) Primary stimulus generalization: a neurophysiological view. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 8-10.—Primary stimulus generalization is accounted for by the fact that similar stimuli excite a certain number of afferent neurons in common. Evidence for this view is drawn from studies by Pavlov, Hull, and Sherrington for tactile stimuli, and from Hovland and Humphreys for auditory stimuli. The activity of the organ of Corti is compatible with the hypothesis. A corollary is that common pathways are also responsible for the generalization of extinction. This involves a contradiction of Spence's views on generalization of extinction phenomena.—*B. R. Bugelski*.

(See also abstracts 2693, 2932, 3096)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

2543. Heidbreder, Edna. (*Wellesley Coll., Mass.*) Experiments by Dattman and Israel on the attainment of concepts. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 115-136.—This is a rebuttal to an experiment by Dattman and Israel (26: 731) which opposed Heidbreder's hypothesis that there exists an order of dominance among cognitional processes such that the perception of concrete objects is predominant among them, and that other cognitive processes are less likely to occur as they involve a slight or greater variation from the kind of response involved in perceiving a concrete object. She claims that they failed to make their case; that their experimental setup was not suitable to test the hypothesized order of dominance; that their new hypothesis cannot account for the data in the original experiment; not to mention that they failed to understand the implications of Heidbreder's original hypothesis.—*R. W. Husband*.

2544. Underwood, Benton J. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) An orientation for research on thinking. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 209-220.—An orientation is developed to give direction to research on thinking, the behavior commonly described as problem-solving, reasoning, concept formation, and creativity. Attainment of the goal in thinking behavior depends upon learning or recognizing the relationships among certain stimuli. For relationships among stimuli to be perceived and acquired, it is assumed that responses to those stimuli must be contiguous. Under this basic assumption certain

significant variables are examined and predictions of their influence made.—C. F. Scofield.

2545. Vinacke, W. Edgar. (*U. Hawaii, Honolulu.*) *The psychology of thinking.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. xiii, 392 p. \$5.50.—This book offers an interpretive review of the literature on thinking including 3 aspects: realistic or reasoning, imaginative, and personalized i.e. the factors of personal experience and characteristics which influence thinking. The 17 chapters present materials on historical background, attention & consciousness, imagery and imageless thought, mechanism of thinking, logic, concept formation, problem solving, imagination, artistic & creative thinking, personalized factors, and attitudes. Chapter bibliographies total 700 items.—C. M. Louttit.

(See also abstracts 2596, 2731)

INTELLIGENCE

2546. Brinkmann, D. *Zur Phänomenologie der Intelligenz.* (Concerning the phenomenology of intelligence.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 163-164.—It is only through phenomenological study that one can throw light upon the confused situation that characterizes psychological research in the realm of intelligence and practical diagnosis. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2547. Meili, Richard. *Faktorielle analyse der praktischen Intelligenz.* (Factorial analysis of practical intelligence.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 484-485.—In correlating tests of practical intelligence, manual skill, and theoretical intelligence, 3 factors emerge, but no one specific factor can be derived from this investigation. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

(See also abstract 2931)

PERSONALITY

2548. Ball, Joe M. *An experimental study of the relationship between the ability to impart information orally and the primary mental abilities, verbal comprehension and general reasoning.* *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 112.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Southern California, 1951.

2549. Barrios Tirado, Florencia. *Ideas para una teoría de la personalidad.* (Ideas for a theory of personality.) Santiago, Chile: Departamento de Publicaciones del Liceo Experimental "Manuel de Salas," 1951, 48 p.—Allport's definition of personality is discussed. Personality so defined is determined by heredity initially while environment modifies these basic tendencies giving rise to interests, ambitions, attitudes, tastes and inclinations. In the second half of the first year of life differentiation, integration, maturation, and learning give rise to more or less stable and distinctive characteristics. Consciousness of the self or ego develops slowly during the first 3 or 4 years; by late adolescence these self-

concepts are well-developed and various defense mechanisms are noted. The mature personality is characterized by the extension and objectification of the ego and by a realistic philosophy of life.—G. B. Strother.

2550. Baumgarten-Tramer, F. (*U. Berne, Switzerland.*) *La structure psychique de la personnalité.* (The psychological structure of personality.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 153-158.—Results of investigation are presented to contribute to the subject of the structure of personality. Diagrams show the lack of harmony in the psychic structure of a social group and its relation to the importance of world peace.—G. E. Bird.

2551. Eriksen, Charles W., Lazarus, Richard S., & Strange, Jack R. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) *Psychological stress and its personality correlates.* *J. Pers.*, 1952, 20, 277-286.—The first installment dealt with failure stress in a digit-symbol test (see 27: 1787). "No relationships were found between performance under stress from various personality measures. No relationships were found between performance under stress and any Rorschach variable. Some non-significant trends were found on the Guilford-Martin Inventory of Factors Gamin and the Bell Adjustment Inventory indicating that subjects who improve in performance under stress are more ascendant and have greater self-confidence." 11 references.—M. O. Wilson.

2552. Milani-Comparetti, Piero. *Déterminons le sens des mots au service de l'étude de la personnalité humaine.* (The sense of the words used in the study of personality.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 141-142.—An appeal is made for clearer, more precise and intelligible psychological terms by means of lists indicating both similarity and contrast.—G. E. Bird.

2553. Riggs, Margaret M. (*Training School, Vineland, N. J.*) *An investigation of the nature and generality of three new personality variables. Part 1. The Sentence Test.* *J. Pers.*, 1952, 20, 322-344.—The test was a modification of the Masselon technique. The personality variables were related to the particular types of meanings, literal, indirect, and exciting, given the stimulus words. Various reliability tests indicated that the variables were real in that they were durable and consistent. Ss could be classified as to which variable was dominant and which secondary. The data supported but did not prove the hypothesis that orientation toward a type of meaning is a product of personality structure. 11 references.—M. O. Wilson.

2554. Stice, Glen Franklin. *The relation of attitude and interest changes to personality and syntality in small groups.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 108-109.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, U. Illinois. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 117 p., \$1.46, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3152.

2555. Teitelbaum, Harry A. The role of the cerebral cortex in the dynamics of personality as a holistic organism-environment system. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 115, 489-511.—The role of the cerebral cortex is hypothesized to be that of, "the final and consummate integrator of all organismic experiences transmitted to it through the lower levels of the nervous system, both from the environment as well as from within the organism. . . ." When this level of integration is disturbed the organism will reintegrate at a lower level, a level of less adequate personality adjustment when compared to the organism's previous level of adjustment. The author refers to Angyal and Goldstein in developing his theory of personality dynamics.—*J. A. Stern.*

(See also abstracts 2364, 2430, 2653, 3081)

AESTHETICS

2556. Aulagne, Louis. Les fées d'"A la recherche du temps perdu." (The fairies of "The search for the lost time.") *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 357-376.—A partial summary of preliminary work leading eventually to a complete psychoanalysis of Proust's "A la recherche du temps perdu." The analyst's position is "purely methodological" and is based primarily on the myths of the work. The identity of several of the characters in the story is interpreted according to psychoanalytic theory.—*G. Besnard.*

2557. Aulagne, Louis. Les fées d'"A la recherche du temps perdu." (The fairies of "The search for the lost time.") *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 410-434.—A study started in an earlier article, of the behavior of the characters in Proust's "A la recherche du temps perdu" along psychoanalytic lines.—*G. Besnard.*

2558. Boussoulas, Nicolas Isidore. La peur et l'univers dans l'oeuvre d'Edgar Poe. (Fear and the universe in the work of Edgar Poe.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1952. 126 p. 600 fr.—"Fear" and "the universe" are, for Poe, two names for death; and to merge himself in death was always Poe's ultimate aim. Boussoulas analyzes Poe's fear, and fear in general, from the standpoint of existentialist philosophy.—*D. M. Purdy.*

2559. Ellis, Douglas S. (Iowa St. Coll., Ames.), & Brighthouse, Gilbert. Effects of music on respiration and heart-rate. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 39-47.—All of the statistically significant increases were in respiration-rate. One of the 3 selections (*Hungarian Rhapsody*) causes significantly greater increases in respiration than either of the other 2. 2 of the selections (*Hungarian Rhapsody* and *Blue Interval*) causes increases in respiration in almost all of the Ss. There was no correlation among the Ss' changes in respiration during the 3 musical selections. None of the musical selections was accompanied by statistically significant changes in heart-rate.—*S. C. Ericksen.*

2560. Freeman, Warren S. (Boston U., Mass.) Music education. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1952, 22, 136-140.—A summary of the trends in educational research in music education in the following areas: supervision and curriculum, the measurement of

musical interest and ability, the psychology of music, and musical behavior. The bibliography comprises 20 items, dating from 1947 to 1951.—*W. W. Brickman.*

2561. Laforgue, René. Au delà du matérialisme du XIX siècle. (Beyond the materialism of the XIX century.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 321-342.—A play, "Le Consul," provides the basis for an appraisal of our society, its social and materialistic aspects, its entanglement with red tape and the role psychoanalysis can play in the adjustment of man.—*G. Besnard.*

2562. Neumann, Johannes. Sören Kierkegaards Individuationsprozess nach seinen Tagebüchern. (Sören Kierkegaard's individuation according to his diaries.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 152-168.—This article describes Kierkegaard's ideas and suffering as reflected in his diaries. Numerous excerpts are included. Unattractive and deformed, unhappy and lonely, his life goals and energy were devoted to an idea. He thus overcompensated for organ-inferiority with abstract creations. His writings are an attempt at conquering his depression, an attempt at self-cure and psychic clarification. Rather than being a poet, he wanted to be a religious writer aspiring to re-introduce Christianity in the hope of redeeming his time.—*E. Ochs.*

2563. Schreck, Alfred. Analyse des Entstehens eines lyrischen Gedichtes. (Analysis of the genesis of a lyric poem.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 149-152.—A poet describes in retrospect his mental processes leading up to the creation of a poem which originated quite spontaneously. Experienced in Schultz's autogenous training, his awareness of inner processes taking place is lucid.—*E. Ochs.*

2564. Siyavusgil, Sabri Esat. Le problème psychologique de la personnalité littéraire. (The psychological problem of the literary personality.) In *Baumgarten, Fransiska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 111-117.—The ideas of Taine and St. Beuve on the subject are discussed, with the suggestion that psychologists and students of literature should combine their efforts in the study of character and personality. French summary.—*G. E. Bird.*

2565. Wickiser, Ralph L. (Louisiana St. U., Baton Rouge.) Fine arts. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1952, 22, 141-160.—The attempts to apply the scientific research procedures to the problems of creating and appreciating art have not been successful, possibly because of the lack of understanding and agreement with regard to the function of art, the nature of the process of creation, and the act of appreciation. The 111 publications, issued since 1948 and summarized in this article, deal with esthetics, appreciation, and criticism: psychology and psychoanalysis of art; learning and creativity in art; studies in appreciation and teaching methodology; tests and measurements, art education, and personality development through art.—*W. W. Brickman.*

2566. Zutt, Jürg. Der ästhetische Erlebnissbereich und seine krankhaften Abwandlungen.

(The sphere of the esthetic and its morbid forms.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 163-169.—The "sphere of the esthetic" is defined to include all processes and phenomena of expression, and not merely those valued as "beautiful" or "ugly." Thus, interpersonal communication and understanding are esthetic in character. Usually a person has partial control over what he wishes to express. But disturbances in the functioning of this inner control may lead to far-reaching disturbances of normal relationships, as in schizophrenia. Thus a basic disturbance in capacity for self-expression is closely linked to incapacity for understanding others through their expressions. The term "esthetic symptoms" is proposed for such features of interpersonal disturbance as in schizophrenia.—E. W. Eng.

(See also abstract 2962)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

2567. Undeutsch, Udo. Die menschliche Entwicklung in psychologischer Sicht. (Human development from the psychological view-point.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1951-52, 4, 183-189.—The fundamental principles that govern all human development are briefly discussed. A distinction is made between "bio-psychical" and "cultural-psychical" development. The phases of development alternate in a distinct rhythm. There is no essential or necessary connection between the bio-psychic and the cultural growth, so that considerable discrepancies can be observed.—M. Haas.

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

2568. Aberle, David F. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.), & Naegle, Kaspar D. Middle-class fathers' occupational role and attitudes toward children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 366-378.—The relationship is considered between the occupational role of the middle-class male and his aims and concerns in the socialization of his children. It was hoped that a connection could be established between the particular satisfactions and strains of each father's occupational setting and his behavior toward his wife and children. At best, fathers could see only trivial relationships between their job situation and their behavior in the home. Traits in sons which were of special concern to father, were those which the fathers considered as prognosticators of behavior which would interfere with success in middle-class occupational life.—R. E. Perl.

2569. Bell, John Elderkin. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) Perceptual development and the drawings of children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 386-393.—By tracing the development of perception as reflected in the various characteristic stages of drawing, the author suggests the use of children's drawings to make 2 types of inferences of diagnostic value. First, we may arrive at conclusions relative to the developmental process in the child, and secondly, we may suggest the time and strength of disturbances of his integrated functioning as an adaptive organism.—R. E. Perl.

2570. Brieland, Donald. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) A variation of the "Guess Who" technique for the study of the adjustment of children. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 385-390.—Adjustment of pupils in a school group as considered by their peers was studied by means of a test consisting of 56 items representing the two extremes of 28 variables. Pupils in the upper elementary grades were asked to name one boy and one girl for each item. Children overlooked by their group with respect to either desirable or undesirable items may be most important from the point of view of mental hygiene. Considerable difference was found between pupils' and teachers' evaluation of children's behavior, but there was much greater agreement on who showed undesirable behavior than on who showed desirable behavior.—M. Murphy.

2571. Cass, Loretta Kekeisen. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) An investigation of parent-child relationships in terms of awareness, identification, projection and control. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 305-313.—Measurements were devised for measuring objectively and quantitatively parent-child interaction variables such as awareness, identification, and projection. Mothers and their adolescent children were used as subjects. Adolescents answered questionnaires about themselves. Mothers answered the same questionnaires twice, once about themselves and once about their adolescent children. Awareness, identification and projection were defined operationally in terms of relationships among responses. Low awareness and high control scores were found to be associated with the criterion of conflict to a statistically significant degree.—R. E. Perl.

2572. Cunningham, K. S. (Ed.) The adjustment of youth. Victoria: Melbourne Univ. Press., 1951, 264 p., 25s.—An analysis of the findings of an investigation of the agencies and instrumentalities operating in the United Kingdom and North America to "assist young people to realize to the utmost their potentialities for physical, mental and moral development." Youths considered consisted of those who were permanently leaving school at about the school-leaving age, and did not include those who were going on to collegiate or professional training. The 4 major aspects of the investigation were education, health and physical recreation, vocational guidance and youth employment, and social welfare. As a guiding principle for youth aid the investigation points out that any form of youth work is bad if it encourages emotional or material dependency, and tends to be good in so far as it helps people to help themselves.—J. E. Horrocks.

2573. Cutts, Norma E. (New Haven (Conn.) St. Teach. Coll.), & Moseley, Nicholas. Better home discipline. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1952, xvii, 314 p. \$3.50.—Based on a survey of home discipline, this book is planned to give parents the benefit of the experience of the 6000 replies of parents and of children aged 5 to 17. The child's point of view is made clear by the 1,550 replies of girls and

the 1,419 replies of boys. The report describes 132 things which children do that their parents disapprove. Using a positive approach and following approved counseling methods, the authors tell how to avoid disobedience, the uses and abuses of discipline, when discipline is and is not necessary, and the relation of discipline to mental health. Included are 4,355 accounts of children's misbehavior and the means which parents use to correct it, and some 2,000 accounts of the more pleasant side of discipline.—S. M. Amatora.

2574. Davis, Donald Carl. Comparative study of the growth and development of premature and full-term children with special reference to oral communication. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 114-115.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Northwestern U., 1951.

2575. Dunlop, George Murray. Certain aspects of children's fears. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 34.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 89 p., \$1.11, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3334.

2576. Elksisch, Paula. Significant relationship between the human figure and the machine in the drawings of boys. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 379-385.—The relationship between the human figure and the machine appeared to be a striking phenomenon in spontaneous art work. The representation of the machine outnumbered by far any other content item. The drawings of 2 boys were analyzed to illustrate the fact that boys draw themselves in the disguise of the machine. This means that we will have to understand a boy's machines in terms of his interest in his own body, and its relationship to other bodies, and as an attempt on his part to solve his relationship to reality.—R. E. Perl.

2577. Elmgren, John. Le développement de l'aptitude mécanique avec l'âge. (The development of mechanical aptitude with age.) In *Baumgarten, Fransiska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 181-183.—A comparison was made of the general intelligence and the mechanical aptitude of 6000 children from 10 to 15 years of age, with equal sex distribution. Several factors in mechanical aptitude were isolated, the curve of development, at least among the boys, being related to the onset of puberty.—G. E. Bird.

2578. Evry, Hal. TV murder causes bad dreams. *Film World*, 1952, 8, 247.—A study of 2000 six-year olds revealed that more than half dreamed about television programs they watched. Many other results are reported such as 62% would rather watch TV than play outside; 75.4% are in bed by eight o'clock, 33.3% of children who watch TV are considered restless by their teachers; 59.3% of TV-home children are sometimes scared by the program they see.—E. W. J. Faison.

2579. Frankenstein, C. (Ed.) Child care in Israel. A guide to the social services for children and youth. Jerusalem: The Henrietta Szold Foun-

dation for Child and Youth Welfare, 1952, 68 p.—"Many of our friends have expressed the wish to be kept informed of the development of the services and have asked us to publish an annual supplement of *Child Care in Israel* published in 1950" (see 25: 5196). The period covered by the Supplement is April 1950 to March 1951.—H. Ormian.

2580. Freyberger, Ruth Matilda. Differences in the creative drawings of children of varying ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds in Pennsylvania based on samplings of grades one through six. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 265-270.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 298 pages, \$3.73, Publ. No. 3265.

2581. Gasorek, Kathryn Albert. A study of the consistency and the reliability of certain of the formal and structural characteristics of children's drawings. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 34-35.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 83 p., \$1.04, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3338.

2582. Goodnow, R. E., & Tagiuri, R. (Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.) Religious ethnocentrism and its recognition among adolescent boys. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 316-320.—"Students' recognition of ethnocentric (biased) choice of roommates was investigated among Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish boys in a preparatory school."—L. N. Solomon.

2583. Griffiths, William. (U. California, Berkeley.) Behavior difficulties of children as perceived and judged by parents, teachers, and children themselves. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1952. xii, 116 p. \$3.00.—The main study reported here was based on questionnaires on behavior problems obtained from 3387 parents, 900 of their children aged 6 to 14, and 760 of the teachers of these children. Scores were derived on the categories of aggressive behavior, delinquent-related behavior, withdrawing behavior, and noncompliant behavior at home. In general, with increasing age the child becomes increasingly aware that he is expected to conform to the rules and regulations, and to overcome aggressive and anti-social behavior. There is some support for the view that middle-class children show greater conformity than upper and lower socioeconomic groups; show less aggressive behavior and suffer more difficulties in relation to submission and withdrawal.—L. J. Stone.

2584. Itkin, William. Some relationships between intra-family attitudes and pre-parental attitudes toward children. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1952, 80, 221-252.—5 Likert-type scales of attitudes were administered to 50 parents and 80 junior college students. Findings are held to support the hypothesis that "pre-marital intra-family factors are significantly related to college students' attitudes toward children."—Z. Luria.

2585. Jaur, J. M., & Alliez, J. Considérations psychologiques et sociologiques sur l'adoption.

(Psychological and sociological considerations on adoption.) In *Baumgarten, Fransiska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, 1952, (see 27: 3076), 582.—Abstract.

2586. Kavin, Ethel. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **A guide for child-study groups.** Chicago: Science Research Associates, Inc., 1952. p. 72. 40¢.—This pamphlet is designed as a guide for leaders and members of groups, such as, parents, teachers, youth leaders, and as a reference for organizations who train in leadership. Divided in 6 short chapters, it includes such material as getting started, planning the program, discussions of the various roles in the groups, ways of using community and other resources, and a reference list for further reading.—S. M. Amalora.

2587. Keiter, Friedrich. **Wachstum und Reifen im Jugendalter.** (Growth and maturation in childhood and adolescence.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1951-52, 4, 165-174.—A comparison is made between biological and sociological curves of development, and it is asserted that both show the same tendencies. In each curve 3 phases can be distinguished which, however, may be disturbed by exogenous influences as periods of starvation, wars, etc. The first phase is one of self-acceleration, the second proceeds continuously in a straight line, whereas the final phase manifests the characteristics of self-inhibition. Growth is always a complex process of progress and "contra-regulation." The story of mankind shows more clearly than the biological sciences that these regulations are neither due to mere chance nor wholly planned.—M. Haas.

2588. Kennedy, Barbara M. (U. California, Berkeley.) **Food preferences of pre-army age California boys.** *Food Tech.*, 1952, 6, 93-97.—A study of attitudes toward 258 foods and toward typical preferred menus was carried out on 144 boys, 17-19 yrs. of age, in northern California. A composite rating was worked out for each of the foods studied. The items were analyzed as to the foods most like, most disliked, those not tried or not recognized and as to methods of preparation.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2589. Lasko, Joan Kalthorn. (Fels Research Institute, Yellow Springs, O.) **Parent-child relationships: report from the Fels Research Institute.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 300-304.—The Fels Institute was created some 20 years ago as a longitudinal, interdisciplinary study of human development. About 125 families are currently participating in the project. The author describes some of the studies at the Institute including one of her own which compares the mother's behavior toward her first and second child when each was the same age.—R. E. Perl.

2590. Nowlis, Vincent. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) **The search for significant concepts in a study of parent-child relationships.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 286-299.—In attempting the extension of stimulus-response learning theory to the complex area of parent-child relationships, the author describes the design of a study which includes the

measurement of children's aggression and dependency in pre-school play and projective doll play, the measurement of mothers' behavior toward their children in infancy and early childhood, and the testing of certain relationships among these measures.—R. E. Perl.

2591. Pattie, Frank A., & Cornett, Stephen. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) **Unpleasantness of early memories and maladjustment of children.** *J. Pers.*, 1952, 20, 315-321.—The Ss were 3 groups of boys each with an average age of 12 years. 2 groups were from a highly unfavorable (slum or mountain) and one from a highly favorable environment. Unpleasant memories were more than twice as high in the "unfavorable" as in the "favorable" group. If any repression mechanism is operative, it is insufficient to eradicate differences due to environment. Caution: comparisons as to "memory-optimism" or "pessimism" must allow for differences in environment. 5 references.—M. O. Wilson.

2592. Paul, John Eugene. **An investigation of parent-child relationships in speech: intensity and duration.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 120.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Purdue U., 1951.

2593. Scheidlinger, Saul. (Community Service Society, New York.) **Group factors in promoting school children's mental health.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 394-404.—After discussing some of the theoretical and practical implications for the understanding of individual school children as integral parts of face-to-face groups, and presenting the psychoanalytical, sociometric and group dynamic approach to group work, the author describes some practices at the Walden School. The work of the psychologist at the Walden School was geared to the positive aspects of mental hygiene and particular attention was given to the class groups. Each individual's role and position in the group as well as his vital interpersonal relationships were charted on the basis of observation of behavior as well as sociometric techniques. This material was collated with the available genetic data, the clinical history and psychometric findings, and served in devising the most appropriate ways of solving group and individual problems.—R. E. Perl.

2594. Seagoe, May V. (U. California, Los Angeles.) **Some current research in television for children.** *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 3, 151-153.—2 exploratory studies and 2 statements of issues and problems are presented. One study reports on television habits and preferences of 323 Los Angeles County kindergarten and primary public school children. Alluded to also is a rating scale (score sheet) by which any adult might judge how good any television program or movie is for children, and which can be used in discussions in teacher and parent groups. Parents and teachers must help children understand and appreciate programs, should set up listening groups to evaluate programs, and should take active stands in the encouragement of good programs.—T. E. Newland.

2595. Stern, A. Notes sur la peinture d'enfants. (Notes on children's painting.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 472-474.—The evolution and the quality of children's painting develop in the same fashion as speech. The child should be free to express his feelings through painting; his creation should be respected but should not be subjected to a competitive judgment, nor should it be judged scientifically.—G. Besnard.

2596. Stern, Aaron. Children's explanations of physical phenomena. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 35-36.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 129 p., \$1.61, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3385.

2597. Taylor, Charles, & Combs, Arthur W. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) Self-acceptance and adjustment. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 89-91.—The hypothesis tested was that "better-adjusted children, as determined by a commonly used test of personality, would be able to accept more damaging statements about themselves than would less well-adjusted children." To test this hypothesis, 6th grade children were divided into "better-adjusted" and "poorer-adjusted" groups, their adjustment level being determined by scores on the California Test of Personality. "Both groups were then asked to check on a list of twenty somewhat derogatory statements those true of themselves. The better-adjusted group checked significantly more items.—F. Costin.

2598. Twitchell-Allen, Doris. A proposed plan by which psychologists could contribute to international understanding. In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 61-64.—The author suggests the establishment of children's International Summer Villages where children and their parents could be together and gain understanding of one another during the children's formative years. Upon the establishment of such open international frontiers depends world peace. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2599. Ugurel-Semin, Refia. (U. Istanbul, Turkey.) Moral behavior and moral judgment of children. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 463-474.—"The experiment required a child to divide an unequal number of nuts between himself and another child." Within this framework, an attempt was made to answer such questions in regard to generosity as: what are the types of moral behavior as related to age, is there a difference in moral conduct according to sex, and what effect does the socio-economic group to which the child belongs have upon his moral behavior?—L. N. Solomon.

2600. United Nations. Dept. Social Affairs. Children deprived of a normal home life. New York: Author, 1952. 38 p. \$.25.—Normal home life meets not only physical but emotional needs. Children are deprived of this by wars, natural disasters, industrial dislocation and by "social and psycho-social factors." This deprivation effects the child physically, intellectually and emotionally.

Family life programs in various countries attempt to prevent or to treat the effects of deprivation, with varying results. Responsibilities of public bodies in the various countries are discussed. 12 conclusions are presented, regarding approach to children, placement, personnel, and legal aspects of guardianship.—L. S. Baker.

2601. Zeligs, Rose. (14284 Dickens St., Sherman Oaks, Calif.) Children's concepts and stereotypes of Norwegian, Jew, Scotch, Canadian, Swedish, and American Indian. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 349-360.—Concepts of 12 year old children concerning these groups were obtained in 1931 and in 1944. Little difference was found between the two years, reflecting "set culture patterns and stereotypes of family, neighborhood, and nation."—M. Murphy.

(See also abstracts 2426, 2649, 2684, 2813, 3005)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

2602. Kirchner, Wayne; Lindbom, Theodore, & Paterson, Donald G. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Attitudes toward the employment of older people. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 154-156.—This paper describes the development of a scale for measuring attitudes. The Likert method of summated ratings was used and a pool of 53 items was drawn up. 2 item analyses using the Scale Value Difference technique resulted in a 27-item scale of high reliability (.90). Rank-and-file employees "under 30" are, on the average, neutral toward the employment of older workers. The "30 to 49" years group and the group "over 50" are increasingly favorable toward the older worker. As a result of the third item analysis a 24-item Scale is now being used in a variety of studies of the occupational adjustment problems of older workers.—W. H. Osterberg.

2603. Tuckman, Jacob, & Lorge, Irving. (Columbia U., New York.) Attitudes toward older workers. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 149-153.—The purpose of this study was to investigate the extent to which graduate students subscribe to the commonly held beliefs about older workers. A questionnaire of 51 statements was administered to 147 graduate students (92 men and 55 women) enrolled in a course on the psychology of the adult at Teachers College. The data showed that there is considerable acceptance of erroneous ideas about older workers. The study indicates there is a need for more data to prove or disprove the prejudices and misconceptions about the skills, abilities and personality characteristics of the older worker.—W. H. Osterberg.

2604. Tuckman, Jacob, & Lorge, Irving. (Columbia U., New York.) The effect of institutionalization on attitudes toward old people. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 337-344.—"The data support the hypothesis that as individuals become less able to function independently in the community, they subscribe to a greater degree to the misconceptions and stereotypes about old age."—L. N. Solomon.

2605. Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago. Community Project for the Aged. Community services for older people; the Chicago plan. Chicago, Ill.: Wilcox and Follett Co., 1952, xv, 240 p.—The Community Project for the Aged was established in 1947 by the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago to study problems of older persons in Chicago and to evolve a plan of community services. This volume reports on the many activities of the project, the explorations in community education, employment and retirement, housing and home services, health, recreation and education, casework and counseling, and planning community service to meet the needs of older persons. The extensive activities of project resulted in a plan for meeting the problems of older people that makes specific recommendations of use to any city and state considering action in this area. The assignment of priorities to various recommendations permits the orderly development of a minimum program for the aged in a metropolitan area.—*J. B. Birren.*

(See also abstracts 2726, 3026)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

2606. Alpert, Harry. Opinion and attitude surveys in the U. S. government. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1952, 16, 33-41.—This article tabulates all the unclassified surveys conducted for or by government agencies during 1950 and 1951 about which information is available in the files of the Office of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget, and which were judged to be of the "opinion and attitude type." Purpose of the survey, interested agency, name of contractor and year of survey are given. The list of 49 surveys is not exhaustive and types of surveys omitted from it are categorized.—*H. W. Riecken.*

2607. Bass, Bernard M., & Coates, Charles H. (Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.) Forecasting opinion potential using the leaderless group discussion. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 321-325.—"The validities reported in this study represent another verification of the hypothesis that the attainment of leadership status during initially leaderless discussions is predictive of leadership status and leadership potential outside of the discussion."—*L. N. Solomon.*

2608. Fairchild, Johnson E. (Ed.) Women, society and sex. New York: Sheridan House, 1952. 255 p. \$4.00.—The chapters included in this book stem from a lecture series at Cooper Union: M. Mead, One aspect of male and female. Marynia Farnham, The lost sex. Gertrude P. Driscoll, Women without men. Ralph Linton, Women in the family. George Lawton, Emotional maturity in wives. Lena Levine, Women's changing role in marriage. William G. Niederland, Some psychological disorders of femininity and masculinity. Ralph J. Wentworth-Rohr, "Momism." Harold Taylor, Education for women. Mark Starr, Women in industry. Mrs. Ralph B. Morris, Women and politics. Mrs. William D.

Sporberg, Women as a social force. Mrs. Bettina Ballard, Women and fashion.—*H. H. Strupp.*

2609. Festinger, L. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.), Pepitone, A., & Newcomb, T. Some consequences of de-individuation in a group. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 382-389.—"A group phenomenon which we have called de-individuation has been described and defined as a state of affairs in a group where members do not pay attention to other individuals *qua* individuals, and, correspondingly, the members do not feel they are being singled out by others." The theory was advanced that this results in a reduction of inner restraints in the members and that, consequently, the members will be more free to indulge in behavior from which they are usually restrained. It was further hypothesized that this is satisfying and its occurrence would tend to increase the attractiveness of the group. The data from the study tend to confirm the theory.—*L. N. Solomon.*

2610. Fourastié, Jean. Economics and the social consequences of technical progress. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1952, 4, 289-300.—Technology demands a new branch of economic science. The differential effects of technical progress have greatly affected various societies. Standards of living and the purchasing power of wage-earners are closely related phenomena.—*H. A. Grace.*

2611. Frankel, S. Herbert. Some conceptual aspects of technical change. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1952, 4, 263-269.—The question is raised as to whether one should speak of the social consequences of technological change or technical change as a social consequence. Examples are drawn from the relationship between technology and African culture.—*H. A. Grace.*

2612. Friedmann, Georges. The social consequences of technical progress. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1952, 4, 243-260.—The author comments upon the absence of research in this area. The effects of production techniques are reviewed, and the development of a technological civilization outlined. Finally, the role of the human sciences in relation to technological change is discussed.—*H. A. Grace.*

2613. Gilchrist, J. C. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The formation of social groups under conditions of success and failure. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 174-187.—This study attempts to answer the question, "what will be the grouping choices of a random collection of individuals when action not of individuals but of groups is required for further possible goal attainment? . . . It is also an attempt to derive the consequences of the application of success and failure upon grouping choices through the use of 2 hypothetical constructs of psychology. These constructs are (a) level of aspiration and (b) expectation."—*L. N. Solomon.*

2614. Hart, Hornell. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Social science and the atomic crisis. In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 37-46.—The mathematical

law of acceleration of growth applies not only to increase in the power of destruction but also control exercised by government. The former, however, has outstripped the latter. The remedy is breadth of education and the application of organized intelligence to the social problems of the atomic age. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2615. Hartley, Eugene L. (*City College, New York*), & Hartley, Ruth E. *Fundamentals of social psychology*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1952. xix, 740 p.—Part 1, communication—the basic social process, considers the importance and nature of communication, the task of the communicator and the communicant, the nature of the communiqué, barriers and facilitators, and contains a chapter on mass communications by Gerhart D. Wiebe. Part 2, socialization—the group and the individual, formulates socialization as learning, relates it to perception, cultural controls, and further considerations, and concludes with a chapter on delinquency by Fabian L. Rouke. Part 3, the individual and the group, deals with groups and group processes, the functioning of social norms, the individual in the group, social role, adjustment of the individual to the social role, status, leadership-followership, attitudes and opinions (with Clyde W. Hart), and the nature and modification of ethnic attitudes.—N. L. Gage.

2616. Health Information Foundation. (420 Lexington Ave., New York 17.) *An inventory of social and economic research in health*. New York: Health Information Foundation, 1952. viii, 197 p. \$1.50.—A list of 296 research projects on non-medical aspects of health describing the nature of the problem, personnel & auspices, and listing publications if any. Included are surveys, participation in health programs, health education, industrial health & "correlations of health levels with economic, sociological, and psychological variables." Mental health is not included. Directory of sources of information about research in health.—C. M. Louttit.

2617. Johnson, Charles S. *The contributions of Harry Stack Sullivan to sociology*. In *Mullahy, P. The contributions of Harry Stack Sullivan: a symposium*, (see 27: 2358), 207-228.—A statement by the author of Sullivan's contributions to theory and research methods in sociology is followed by a discussion by O. Klineberg on points raised by other contributors to the volume. A final discussion by P. Mullahy explores the philosophy of historical vs. ahistorical interpretation of human behavior.—J. Bucklew.

2618. Little Roger W. *The job of the leader*. *U. S. Army Combat Forces J.*, 1952, 2(12), 12-14.—"These basic factors of learning, drive, signal, act and drill can help us set down some guides . . . that can be learned. . . ." The guides or rules then are set down so as to answer the questions of what a group expects of a leader. The rules follow: (1) he accepts his job, (2) his own behavior is an example, (3) he acts, takes the initiative, (4) his

orders can be obeyed (5) he uses his junior leaders and (6) he observes.—N. R. Bartlett.

2619. Lively, Charles E. (*U. Missouri, Columbia*.) *Some social aspects of the forest conservation problem*. *J. Forest.*, 1952, 50, 216-219.—Explanation of the failure of the conservation movement to be more popular, in the U. S. A., is found in American cultural history. The welfare mores of American people do not include forest conservation. The problem of man-caused forest fires is rooted in this cultural defect. Traditionally, group compulsives (mores) to general welfare arose out of group conception of necessity. Mobility, secular education, and the cult of science have been too effective, perhaps, in dissipating such compulsives, generally, without developing compensating attitudes based upon a rational conception of welfare. Attitudes and habits favorable to forest protection must be established if conservation is to be effective. The problem of doing this by education is discussed, and specific suggestions are offered.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2620. Livingston, Donald Gene. *The effects of varying group organization upon perception of power and benefit*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 104-105.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, U. Kansas. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 170 p., \$2.21, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3209.

2621. Mallart, José. *Dispositions de la mentalité mondiale pour les applications sociales de la psychotechnique*. (Dispositions of world mentality for social applications of psychotechnology.) In *Baumgarten, Fransiska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 46-52.—Some of the topics discussed are the necessity of developing social technology, possibilities offered by social psychology, social preparation for psychotechnological applications, and the need for world organization. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2622. Maucorps, Paul H. *Enquête psycho-sociologique sur la cohésion fonctionnelle dans les groupes restreints*. (Psycho-sociological inquiry into functional association in restricted groups.) In *Baumgarten, Fransiska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 314-318.—A study was made of 35 army officers, average age 37, over a period of 4 months during training for the work of staff technical counsellors. By means of rating scales and other aids it was found that each individual could be characterized by a score of mutuality, representative of the quantity and quality of reciprocity in which he took part. The group studied was neither integrated nor the opposite.—G. E. Bird.

2623. Meigniez, Robert. *Le "mythe" stalinien et l'intellectualité européenne*. (The Stalinian "myth" and European intellect.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 435-458.—Some factions of the European intelligentsia adhere to the Stalinian myth. These factions regard the "bourgeoisie" as decadent, old, and

Marxism as having "the monopoly of youth." The Stalinian myth is akin to the myth of the sun; Stalin is the guiding light, the savior. The combination of the hammer and the sickle is interpreted as an adhesion to a myth which allows an escape from castration by becoming the castrator. Bert Brecht's play "The Punitive Measure" is analyzed in terms of its relation to the Stalinian myth. The role of Stalinism in a primarily technological world is discussed.—G. Besnard.

2624. Moore, Wilbert E. Social consequences of technical change from the sociological standpoint. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1952, 4, 280-288.—Technical change affects occupational structure and the organization of production. It also affects the integration of society. Analyses of industrial structure, studies of morale and value integration, and comparative studies of industrial systems are needed.—H. A. Grace.

2625. Ogburn, William Fielding. Social effects of technology in industrialized societies. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1952, 4, 269-279.—The basic processes are listed as diversification, sequences, and convergence. Recent influences of technology on social institutions are presented. Social problems arising from change are discussed. Finally, recommended programs are suggested.—H. A. Grace.

2626. Precker, Joseph A. (Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.) Similarity of valuations as a factor in selection of peers and near-authority figures. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 406-414.—"The major hypothesis that individuals tend to select associates (peers and near-authority figures) with similar values was investigated." The data tend to confirm the hypothesis.—L. N. Solomon.

2627. Precker, Joseph Alexander. Values as a factor in the selection of associates. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 107.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 120 p., \$1.50, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3376.

2628. Sánchez-Hidalgo, Efraín Sigisfredo. A study of the symbiotic relationships between friends. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 107-108.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia U., Microfilm of complete manuscript, 181 p., \$2.26, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3113.

2629. Smith, Wendell Irving. A study of the social facilitation of running speed in chicks. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 483-486.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 103 pages, \$1.29, Publ. No. 3311.

2630. Thompson, William R., & Nishimura, Rhoda. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Some determinants of friendship. *J. Pers.*, 1952, 20, 305-314.—The hypothesis studied was that friendship is determined in part by compatibility of ideals. The method was the Q-technique. The Ss were 3 male and 5 female pairs of Japanese-Americans, who rated 100 per-

sonality traits on a 9-point scale in order of significance for (1) own personality, (2) ideal personality, (3) friend's personality, and (4) personality of person not a close friend. Analysis of variance and *t* tests were used. The highest *r*'s were between (1) each Ss ideal and his evaluation of his friend, (2) ideals of pairs of friends. Some other results were indicative but further research is needed. 11 references.—M. O. Wilson.

2631. Tolman, Edward C. A theoretical analysis of the relations between sociology and psychology. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 291-298.—An analysis of psychological and sociological variables into independent, intervening, and dependent variables, the interrelations between these variables, and a list of the types of theoretical and research problems that result from combining these variables is presented.—L. N. Solomon.

2632. Utitz, Emil. *Psychotechnik und soziale anthropologie.* (Psychotechnology and social anthropology.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 52-55.—The psychotechnician should study the cultural medium of those whom he examines, and help to improve any professions which may do harm to the ethics and the interests of the community. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2633. Wapner, Seymour, & Alper, Thelma G. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) The effect of an audience on behavior in a choice situation. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 222-229.—"The effect of audience, of instructions and of materials on time to make a choice was studied."—L. N. Solomon.

(See also abstracts 2354, 2426, 2554, 2598, 2947)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

2634. Beum, Corlin O., Jr., & Brundage, Everett G. A method for analyzing the sociomatrix. *Sociometry*, 1950, 13, 141-145.—Presents a method for systematically rearranging the sociomatrix so that group or subgroup structuring becomes more evident. Among the advantages claimed for the method are the following: (1) it is systematic: different investigators get the same results from the same data, (2) it is arithmetically simple and lends itself to machine solution, (3) the method lends itself to many types of sociometric situations, (4) the final solution contains the same information as the original and can be used for further types of analysis, (5) from a statistical viewpoint all the information is used.—R. Boguslaw.

2635. Brown, John Marshall. The development and testing of a respondent rating scale for opinion and market research interviewers. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 435-439.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 202 pages, \$2.53, Publ. No. 3301.

2636. Eager, Joan, & Smith, M. Brewster. (Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) A note on the validity of Sanford's Authoritarian-Equalitarian scale. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 265-267.—"While the scope of the present study warrants only tentative conclusions, evidence has been presented showing that in a camp for underprivileged children, the camper's impressions of counselors who scored high on the A-E scale differed coherently from their impressions of low-scoring counselors. These results support the validity of the scale for studies of leader behavior as well as for studies of follower orientation toward leadership."—L. N. Solomon.

2637. Jahoda, Marie; Deutsch, Morton, & Cook, Stuart W. (New York U.) Research methods in social relations with special reference to prejudice. Vol. 1, Basic processes. Vol. 2, Selected techniques. New York: Dryden Press, 1951, 759 p. \$6.00.—A two volume discussion of the methodology of research in the social sciences intended as a text for courses in research methods. Topics included in volume 1 include: (1) the research process, (2) selection and formulation of a research problem, (3) research design, general problems of measurement, (4) data collection including observational methods, questionnaires, interviews, projective techniques and other disguised methods, (5) use of available data as source material, (6) analysis and interpretation, (7) presentation and application of social research, (8) research and theory. Appendices on practical problems, discrimination and prejudice, and a framework for the measurement of discrimination and prejudice are included. Topics contained in volume 2 include: (1) constructing questionnaires and interview schedules, (2) art of interviewing, (3) interviewer selection and training, (4) observational field work methods, (5) systematic observation of small face-to-face groups, (6) content analysis of the mass media of communication, (7) analysis of sociometric data, (8) panel study, (9) community self-surveys, (10) sample design, (11) scaling concepts and scaling theory, and (12) assumptions underlying the use of statistical techniques.—J. E. Horrocks.

2638. Nuckols, Robert C. A study of respondent forewarning in public opinion research. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 468-471.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 160 pages, \$2.00, Publ. No. 3308.

2639. Winstanley, N. B. Measuring conference participation—a graphic approach. *Personnel*, 1952, 29, 42-44.—The approach offered here involves the following steps: (1) each conference leader places his conferees in rank order of conference participation, (2) each ranked conferee is then assigned a score on the extent of his participation, (3) an average per cent for each rank is calculated from each rank across the conference groups, (4) these averages per rank are then plotted against per cent of participation, (5) the result, then, is a graphic and composite picture of the extent of participation in the

conferences. A composite chart of conference participation is included.—W. H. Osterberg.

(See also abstracts 2374, 2381, 2385)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

2640. de Gorter, Sadi. *Portrait du Néerlandais par lui-même*. (Portrait of the Netherlands by a Netherlander). *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1952, 7, 18-36.—An intuitive description of the psychology of the typical Netherlander. Netherland culture is individualistic and bougeoise; it is strongly attached to the principles of liberty. The Dutch are European, less by necessity than by vocation and desire. Their geographical position subjects them to drifts of English culture which are mingled with the "male" culture of the Rhine and the "feminine" heritage of the Meuse. No wonder, then, that European arts and literature were born in the low countries.—G. Elias.

2641. De Mattia, Angelo. Florence et son profil moral. (Florence and its moral profile). *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1952, 7, 37-43.—The spirit of Tuscany is found in the brilliance, logical thinking, keen observation, guarded imagination, and incisive powers of comment found among its people. The Florentine seeks to synthesize and to discover essentialities through the use of rigorous and rational truth seeking powers.—G. Elias.

2642. Gustin, John C. The great American neurosis. *Psychoanalysis*, 1952, 1, 48-61.—The author asks whether the American National Character is obsessional, and answers it in the affirmative. The obsessional structure is formed from the anal-sadistic stage, and it is contended a society creates for itself in the masses that structure of character it needs for its main purpose. National and international policies are examined as expressions of obsessional social structure or of reaction formations to it. The obsessional character structure of the Mass American leads to lack of spontaneity and freedom among Americans and the destruction of healthy, natural impulses through rigidly prescribed behavior standards.—L. E. Abt.

2643. Hewes, Gordon W., & Kim, Chin Hong. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) Korean kinship behavior and structure. Korean Research Association, *Res. Mongr. Korea*, 1952, Ser. F. No. 2. 20 p.—The broad outlines of Korean society follow Chinese models, as would be expected from the more than 2000 years of strong Chinese influence, phrased in Confucian terms, in almost every department of their lives. The forms of behavior are described between "the principal pairs of relatives, living within the prevalent patrilineal, patrilocal extended family groups," with its multiplicity of variants. Bibliography is included in the text. Extensive appendix gives details of terminology, both written and spoken.—L. R. Steiner.

2644. Keesing, Felix M. The Papuan Orokaiva vs. Mt. Lamington: Cultural shock and its aftermath. *Hum. Organisation*, 1952, 11(1), 16-22.—

The Orokaiva, an aggregate of semi-nomadic, New Guinea gardeners and hunters, were decimated by a volcanic eruption where nearly half their number were killed. Central problem of resettlement concerned whether the population could be induced to occupy villages permanently or would return to former habits after temporary residence in relief camps.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

2645. Le Bras, Gabriel. *Notes sur la psychologie de la France*. (Notes on the psychology of France.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1952, 7, 6-17.—A speculative description of the psychology of France. France's position at the crossroads of the western world has brought diversified influences. The Frenchman considers himself intelligent, eloquent, and shrewd. More so than other nationals, the Frenchman desires to understand; or, at least, to appear to understand. The occupations they have undergone have developed in the French qualities of patience, ingenuity, rebelliousness, and indulgence for slyness. No nation is better equipped to fight for a better civilization because the defects of French character enable the French better able to withstand hardship.—G. Elias.

2646. Lundberg, George A., & Dickson, Lenore. (U. Washington, Seattle.) *Inter-ethnic relations in a high-school population*. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 58, 1-10.—A comparison of 2 high schools in the same city, 1 where minorities constituted 40% of the students and 1 where they totaled 8.7%, indicated that ethnocentrism increased with the size of the minority groups. The majority group showed a greater difference. In the school with the smaller minority population, nearly half of the friendship choices were reciprocated, but less than 4% of the rejections. Students were correct in two-thirds of their predictions as to whether or not their choices would be reciprocated. Background characteristics of the different groups and implications of the findings are considered.—D. L. Glick.

2647. Mandelbaum, David G. (U. California, Berkeley.) *Soldier groups and Negro soldiers*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1952, viii, 142 p. \$2.75.—The role of the primary group in the armed forces is analyzed in its relation to formal military organization, leadership, its enhancement of men's feeling of security, reduction of fear, and motivation in garrison and combat. In the second half of the book, Negro grouping is examined before World War II and since. The transition of the Navy and Air Force from segregation to integration increased military efficiency and reduced racial conflict. The Army experience in Korea has been similar. Segregation is based on theories of inferiority. This low opinion stimulates low performance which justifies the low opinion. Negroes feel they are cannon fodder, but with integration they feel they are treated like Americans and they have the incentive to perform at a high level of ability.—G. K. Morlan.

2648. Ner, Marcel. *Psychologie des populations archaïques (Moïs) du sud de l'Indochine*. (Psy-

chology of the archaic peoples (the Moïs) of south Indochina). *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1952, 7, 44-61.—A traveler-type description of the psychology of the Moïs, a group of natives living in the south and center of Indochina. They are characterized as primitive rather than savage people.—G. Elias.

2649. Radke, Marion (U. Denver, Col.), Sutherland, Jean, & Rosenberg, Pearl. *Racial attitudes of children*. *Sociometry*, 1950, 13, 154-171.—475 Negro and 48 white children between ages of 7 and 13 were studied for children's evaluation of racial differences. The attractions and repulsions expressed by both Negro and white children on the questions of friendship are related to perceptions of personality characteristics of each race. These perceptions, in which the undesirable characteristics are ascribed to Negro children and desirable to the white, are consistent with the wish to both Negro and white children to have white children as friends. Conclusions emphasize early patterning of social perceptions and reactions to race.—R. Boguslaw.

2650. Spindler, George Dearborn. *Personality and Peyotism in Menomini Indian acculturation*. *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 151-159.—Discussion of the social and psychological functions of the Peyote Cult in the processes of cultural change of the Menomini Indians of Wisconsin brings out a striking relationship between cult-defined behavior and personality. The Cult represents a systematic deviation which distinguishes its members from other transitional individuals without group identification. The study is based on participant observation, short autobiographies, and Rorschach examination.—C. T. Bever.

2651. Tumin, Melvin M. (Princeton U., N. J.) *Caste in a peasant society; a case study in the dynamics of caste*. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1952, xiii, 300 p. \$5.00.—San Luis Jeltepeque, Guatemala is an isolated, self-contained farming community inhabited by 2,400 Indians and about 1,100 Ladinos who claim to be of Spanish origin. The 17 chapters of this book describe the tight caste structure of this economically poor community, its political, social, economic, educational, religious and social background, the similarities and differences between the Ladinos and Indians and the bases of tension and equilibria.—G. K. Morlan.

(See also abstracts 2582, 2601, 3068)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

2652. Brayshaw, A. Joseph. *The stability of marriage*. *Eugen. Rev.*, 1952, 44, 85-96.—This paper discusses the position of marriage today, reasons for marriage breakdown, equality of the sexes now and formerly, modern marriage as a partnership, formation of marriage guidance councils, education for family life, sex education, and the need for government support in marriage guidance work.—G. C. Schwesinger.

2653. Dreger, Ralph Mason. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) *Some personality correlates of religi-*

ous attitudes as determined by projective techniques. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 66(3), 18 p.—Dreger administered the Salvation Opinionnaire, Ferguson's Primary Social Attitude No. 1 (Religionism) and Wonderlic Personnel Test as a basis for selecting 60 subjects who were later given the Rosenzweig's Picture-Frustration Study, the Rorschach, and the TAT. The group being divided into 2 sub-groups of 30 on the basis of religious attitudes, the responses on the personality tests were compared. As a result of this comparison, Dreger's quantitative hypotheses did not prove satisfactory as his results failed to establish or to disprove them. Nor were his qualitative comparisons able to differentiate satisfactorily between the religious liberal or conservative.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

2654. Feldman, A. Bronson. Lincoln; the psychology of a cult. *Psychoanalysis*, 1952, 1, 7-24.—In American mythology, the Lincoln legend offers unrivalled raw material for study of social illusion and racial and national dreams. Lincoln is shown as standing in strong psychic consanguinity with his country, although he was not always seen as representing fatherhood. Lincoln's loss was so great because he so perfectly exemplified the ego-ideal of the common, the anonymous, the mass; and his magnetism consisted of the craving of the masses for a paternal, a Mosaic, liberation from their dull and deadly servitude.—*L. E. Abt.*

2655. Fraenkel, Ernest. La circoncision chez les Juifs peut-elle s'expliquer comme une castration atténuée, infligée à ses fils par le chef de la horde? (Can circumcision among the Jews be explained as an attenuated castration inflicted on his son by the chief of the tribe?) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 377-385.—A study of the ancient history of the Jewish faith tends to reveal that circumcision is not related to castration. It is more probably related to "the benediction of fecundity."—*G. Besnard.*

2656. Frumkin, Robert M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) The indirect assessment of marital adjustment. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1952, 14, 215-218.—"There has been much criticism of the value of marriage adjustment scales of the direct type . . . because the questions used are too personal" and the responses therefore are "in a fashion contrary to fact." Although "the indirect instruments . . . thus far developed also have their weaknesses . . . the more indirect type of scale warrants further study."—*M. M. Gillet.*

2657. Grace, Harry A., & Neuhaus, Jack Olin. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Information and social distance as predictors of hostility toward nations. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 540-545.—"Relating rank to score, knowledge and social distance are linear, while hostility is curvilinear. Given the rank order of social distance, hostility and knowledge vary inversely to the point of least knowledge; from the point of least knowledge onward, hostility and knowledge vary directly with hostility accelerating more rapidly than formerly."—*L. N. Solomon.*

2658. Gregory, W. Edgar. (College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.) The psychology of religion: some suggested areas of research of significance to psychology. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 256-258.—This paper points out some major areas in which research can have general value, such as: the sect personality, individual experience, the psychology of beliefs and doctrines.—*L. N. Solomon.*

2659. Handwerk, Esther S. Selected bibliography on education for marriage and family life in the schools. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1952, 14, 3, 207-214.—Intended mostly for students and teachers of Junior and Senior High Schools, the titles are listed in 3 groups: (1) those for students, (2) those for teachers and administrators, (3) for teachers and parents. A brief description of the content of each book is given, together with some appraisal of its probable sphere of usefulness.—*M. M. Gillet.*

2660. Johnson, Elmer H. (North Carolina State Coll., Raleigh.) Family privacy in a multi-unit dwelling. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1952, 14, 219-225.—Survey of a "married student community as a means of analyzing some aspects of family privacy in a multi-family dwelling, with special emphasis upon noise", particularly the intimate noises which prevent normal living habits.—*M. M. Gillet.*

2661. Kirkendall, Lester A. (Oregon St. Coll., Corvallis), & Ard, Ben. The family, education, and child adjustment. *Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1952, 22, 51-58.—Research in family problems has been more and more concerned with analyzing intensively the various factors forming the patterns of family interrelationships. The literature consists of bibliographies and general compendiums, and writings on the measurement of family environment, the relationship of child development to parent-family attitudes and adjustment, the family and intellectual aspects of children, the interrelationship of the family and juvenile delinquency, and the effect of military mobilization on family life. 69-item bibliography.—*W. W. Brickman.*

2662. Knight, Maxwell E. The German executive: 1890-1933. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1952, ix, 52 p. (Hoover Inst. Studies, Ser. B: Elites, No. 4.) Categories of biographical data of cabinet members, as a significant segment of the ruling elite, were employed to index the German Revolutions since 1890. In the 3, perhaps 4, completely different ruling elites since 1890, changes seem to have been mostly on the surface. In certain respects, the old aristocratic elite managed to retain a partial hold despite the revolution which seemed to destroy it for a short period. "The net effect of this combination of continual turmoil along with an underlying rigidity of social stratification has been the opening of elite to some restricted bourgeois groups, who in Imperial Germany did not receive recognition." This, however, hardly instituted a high degree of social mobility.—*E. L. Gaier.*

2663. Levitt, Eugene E. Superstitions: twenty-five years ago and today. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 443-449.—A follow-up study of a questionnaire

of superstitious beliefs prevalent in 1925 is presented. The percentages of people holding such beliefs are significantly lower for the present population tested.—J. A. Stern.

2664. Lewis, Oscar. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Urbanization without breakdown: a case study. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1952, 75, 31-41.—Preliminary report of research on "what happened to individuals and families from the village of Tepoztlán who had gone to live in Mexico City," which "provides further evidence that urbanization is not a simple, unitary, universally similar process, but that it assumes different forms and meanings depending upon the prevailing historic, economic, social, and cultural conditions." In contrast with American findings, in this study urbanization did not lead to "disorganization and breakdown . . . culture conflict, or . . . irreconcilable differences between generations." Explanations of the findings are considered.—B. R. Fisher.

2665. Logre, ———. Les symboles de la famille. (The symbols of the family.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 401-409.—A study of the etymology of the nouns describing the family such as father, mother, parents, etc.—G. Besnard.

2666. Lu, Yi-Chuang. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Predicting roles in marriage. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 58, 51-55.—An attempt is made to devise a formula to predict, from premarital background factors, the probabilities of dominant, equalitarian, and submissive roles in marriage. Those background items which show significant relationship with role scores of husband and wife are selected for purpose of prediction. As a result, 11 predictors are selected and used in constructing the 3 expectancy tables. In order to perfect the instrument of prediction, it is suggested that more differentiating questions be obtained, that other significant predictors be added to the prediction battery, and that a second group of cases be used to test the efficiency of the instrument.—D. L. Glick.

2667. O'Connor, Patricia. (Radcliffe Coll., Cambridge, Mass.) Ethnocentrism, "intolerance of ambiguity," and abstract reasoning ability. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 526-530.—"In an attempt to investigate the relations between abstract reasoning ability, ethnocentrism, and 'intolerance of ambiguity', a test of syllogistic reasoning together with attitude scales measuring ethnocentrism and 'intolerance of ambiguity' were filled out anonymously by 57 students in a classroom setting. The results indicate that: (1) ethnocentrism is positively associated with 'intolerance of ambiguity,' (2) ethnocentrism is related to a poor ability to reason abstractly."—L. N. Solomon.

2668. Ort, Robert S. A study of role-conflicts as related to class level. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 425-432.—"The number of role-conflicts, as indicated through answers to a schedule of questions during interviews with adolescent males, was compared with the class level, as operationally

defined by Warner's classification system, in order to test the major hypothesis that there will be a greater number of role-conflicts with middle-class individuals than lower-class individuals. The study indicates a significantly higher number of conflicts in the middle class compared with the lower class."—L. N. Solomon.

2669. Preston, Malcolm G. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.), Peltz, William L., Mudd, Emily Hartshorne, & Froscher, Hazel B. Impressions of personality as a function of marital conflict. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 326-336.—"Husbands and wives consistently rate themselves and their partners similarly on specific personality traits. . . . Happily married partners exhibit materially higher correlation on their ratings of themselves and their partners than do unhappily married partners. . . . Practical applications of the instruments developed for this research are suggested at the levels of diagnosis and counseling of maritally maladjusted people."—L. N. Solomon.

2670. Queen, Stuart A., & Adams, John B. The family in various cultures. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1952. vii, 280 p., \$4.50.—A descriptive account is given of the family structure and function in 11 different groups. These include representatives of primitive, ancient, and modern cultures. An introductory chapter discusses the origin and development of marriage and the family. A final chapter compares the different family systems discussed and concludes that, while the family is the basic social unit in both simple and complex societies, in modern urban society the family exists but is weakened because specialized institutions perform most of the functions necessary for survival. This will alter man's values but will not destroy them.—E. A. Rubinstein.

2671. Sanai, M. (University College, London.) An empirical study of political, religious, and social attitudes. *Brit. J. Psychol., Statist. Sect.*, 1952, 5, 81-92.—A questionnaire of 30 statements on social, political, and religious topics was given to 250 men and women, who expressed their agreement or disagreement with each on a 7-fold scale. The correlations were factorized by Burt's Method of Simple Summation. 4 significant factors were found. The first proved to be a general factor with positive saturations throughout, and was identified with a general tendency towards heterodoxy ("alterationism") or the reverse. The second factor was bipolar, and appeared to distinguish personal and political problems. Of the remaining factors 1 appeared to divide the positive section of the first bipolar into religious and moral subsections, and the negative into inter-group and intra-group subsections; the other appeared to introduce numerous finer subdivisions whose nature seemed to depend largely on the accidental relations in the questions selected.—G. C. Carter.

2672. Senior, Clarence. (Columbia U., New York.) Strangers and neighbors; the story of our Puerto Rican Citizens. New York: Anti-Defamation

League, B'nai B'rith, 1952. 53 p. 25¢.—The background of Puerto Rican immigrants, reasons for prejudice against them, and myths about them are discussed. Suggestions for helping them to adjust are outlined.—G. K. Morlan.

2673. Staudt, Virginia M. (Notre Dame Coll., Staten I., N. Y.) Attitudes of college students toward marriage and related problems. II. Age, educational, familial, and economic factors in marriage. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 95-106.—The present study attempts to measure the attitudes toward age, educational, familial, and economic factors in marriage, of students whose adjustment was average or better in terms of a standardized personality test. 118 each of college men and women filled out a Student Opinion Survey and the Bell Adjustment Inventory. Median preference for age of marriage was 23-25, women choosing slightly older ages for both men and women. Most felt that college marriages were unwise, particularly if both were still attending, but some allowed an exception in case of veterans. Large age differences were frowned on. Only half felt religious differences would cause unhappiness. The author concludes that both sexes showed lack of awareness of necessity of substantial income and some savings prior to undertaking marriage.—R. W. Husband.

2674. Tasch, Ruth Jacobson. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The role of the father in the family. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1952, 20, 319-361.—This study reports information on the role of the urban American father in the family as revealed by the attitudes and opinions of 85 fathers during a "flexible interview" period. The many descriptive findings of this exploratory study show that what fathers do with and for their children has some correspondence to what they think a father should do. Some evidence was obtained that there may be a trend toward a more equalitarian mother-father relationship with their children, but that fathers are not "abdicate" their positions as important figures in the family unit. The author raises several questions about so-called sex-typing activities, Oedipus complexes in democratic families, and the like which she believes merits extensive study. 69-item bibliography.—G. G. Thompson.

2675. Thomason, Oliver Bruce. Differential non-sexual and sexual behavior in the marital adjustment of Penn State Alumni—a comparison of well adjusted (happy) and poorly adjusted (unhappy) marriages of Penn State Alumni in respect to certain non-sexual and sexual factors. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 487-492.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 540 pages, \$6.75, Publ. No. 3312.

(See also abstract 2391)

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

2676. Davenport, Wilbur B. Jr. (Massachusetts Inst. Technology, Cambridge.) An experimental

study of speech-wave probability distributions. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 390-399.—The first order instantaneous amplitude distributions of long-time speech samples were determined for 2 male speakers and 1 female speaker. The results for the several speakers are in reasonably close agreement showing an exponential distribution for large amplitude values. In addition, the second-order, or conditional, amplitude distributions were determined. The results for the several speakers are, again, in reasonably close agreement showing: (1) a rapid change in the conditional distribution as a function of the time-difference between the first and second speech samples, and (2) a rise in the conditional distribution at a sampling time delay corresponding to the period of the fundamental voice frequency. The first-order probability distribution and the auto-correlation of zero-order crossings of speech were also determined.—I. Pollack.

2677. Dunn, Watson S. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Qualitative analysis of listening in radio class programming. *Journalism Quart.*, 1952, 29, 175-180.—Using the listening diaries of 1388 adult listeners in Champaign County, Illinois, the author concluded that broadcasters might do more to reach untapped audiences if they would make use of qualitative, rather than sheer quantitative data in planning programs. Such factors as sex, age, area of residence, education, and income cause differences in listening patterns, and must be considered.—W. A. Mindak.

2678. House, Arthur S. An investigation of the influence of consonantal environments upon the duration, frequency and intensity of vowels. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 117.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Illinois, 1951.

2679. Howes, Davis. (Aero Medical Laboratory, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio.) The intelligibility of spoken messages. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 460-465.—Mason and Garrison's data for their paper on "Intelligibility of spoken messages; liked and disliked" (see 25: 7442) are subjected to a word-probability analysis. The author concludes that sentence intelligibility can be predicted on the basis of word-probability analysis. He disputes Mason and Garrison's conclusion that liked messages are more intelligible than disliked.—J. A. Stern.

2680. Inskip, Wilma M., & Brody, Viola A. (U. Wisconsin, Milwaukee.) A study in bio-semantics: an organismic approach to meaning. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 3-20.—This study into the genetics and content of meaning offers a system of classification of verbal responses in terms of human tissue. 20 Ss of widely varying educational levels were given 207 words to initiate a descriptive response. From the evidence the following conclusions are drawn: (1) meaning lies in the tissues of the speaker, (2) meaning is expressed by 4 types of tissue-movements: organic-adverbial, skeletal-verbal, epicritical-adjectival, and cortical-nominal, (3) the unfolding of meaning, being a function of tissue, parallels the growth of these tissues, beginning with slow diffuse feeling-tones (adverbs), to specific movements of

striped muscles (verbs), to epicritical tissues (adjectives), and lastly to integrative and evaluative functions of cortical tissue (nouns), (4) meaning, as well as part of speech, is a relative quality, which depends upon the type of tissues participating in the response, the maturation of the individual, his experiences and education, and his personality structure.—R. W. Husband.

2681. Knower, Franklin H. (Ohio St. U., Columbus.) *Speech. Rev. educ. Res.*, 1952, 22, 102-115.—An analysis of the research reported between 1948 and 1951 on the various aspects of speech and speech education. The topics considered include voice science and experimental phonetics, the personality and speech of the speaker, language, the speech of children, the relationship of speech to thought, the audience, the influence of the group on the processes of communication, the evaluation of discussion techniques, oral and silent reading, the use of speech in industrial relations, studies of listening, extracurriculum activities in colleges and universities, teaching materials, professional problems, and communication theories. 130-item bibliography.—W. W. Brickman.

2682. Kretsinger, Elwood Arthur. *An experimental study of gross bodily movement as an index to audience interest. Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 118.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Southern California, 1951.

2683. Lepley, William M., & Kobrick, John L. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) *Word usage and synonym representation in the English language. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 572-573.—"10 word samples were taken from the Thorndike and Lorge *Teacher's Word-Book of 30,000 Words*. For each word in each sample, the number of synonyms and analogous words given in *Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms* was obtained. Measures of covariance between frequency of use, as given in the *Word-Book*, and number of synonyms and analogous words, as listed in the *Dictionary of Synonyms*, appeared to yield evidence in support of the hypothesis that the principle of reactive inhibition, or some similar principle, operates in the development of language."—L. N. Solomon.

2684. McCord, Hallack Hamilton. *Patterns of communication as evidence by a study of young people's radio listenership habits. Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 132-133.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Denver, 1951.

2685. Sherman, Dorothy Helen. *A study of the influence of vowels on recognition of adjacent consonants. Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 120-121.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, State U. Iowa, 1951.

2686. Story, Dale. *Psywar in Korea. U. S. Army Combat Forces J.*, 1952, 2(12), 25-27.—Nearly one-third of the Chinese and North Korean prisoners in the present conflict are reported to have admitted surrendering as a result of the psychological warfare effort. A journalistic account of the effort is presented, and a few comments on the techniques and on the effectiveness of the North Korean propaganda are offered.—N. R. Bartlett.

2687. Tiffany, William Robert. *An exploratory story of vowel recognition as a function of duration, frequency modulation, and phonetic context. Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 121-122.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, State U. Iowa, 1951.

(See also abstracts 2578, 2952, 3098)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

2688. Bovard, Everett W., Jr. (U. Toronto, Canada.) *Clinical insight as a function of group process. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 534-539.—"The problem was to determine the differential effects of group- and leader-centered process on communication of feeling, identification, and clinical insight in the small face-to-face group. The major procedural difference between the 2 group processes was amount of member-to-member verbal interaction, maximized in group-centered and held to a minimum in leader-centered." Group-centered process leads to greater communication of feeling than leader-centered, to more identification with another person, and to greater clinical insight into personality dynamics.—L. N. Solomon.

2689. Eitzen, David D. (U. S. California, Los Angeles.) *Objective recording procedures in counseling and research. Marriage Fam. Living*, 1952, 14, 215-228.—"The seemingly inconsistent and insignificant fragments of human behavior . . . of the counselee are put in perspective by numerous mechanically recorded consultations." Photographic records show the counselee's mannerisms ("emotional states"); wire and tape recordings ("verbal description of the emotional states"), and "other procedures for ascertaining subjective states . . . galvanic skin resistance, skin temperature and pulse rate" help the "counselee" and "serve as a source of data for research."—M. M. Gillet.

2690. Mehlman, Benjamin. (Toledo (Ohio) State Hosp.) *The reliability of psychiatric diagnoses. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 577-578.—"In a hospital where patients are assigned in an unbiased fashion for diagnosis to the psychiatrists on a service, the frequencies with which the various diagnostic entities were used by the various psychiatrists were examined to test the null hypothesis: if these categories are used reliably, the variations in frequency should fall within the limits dictated by random sampling. This null hypothesis can be rejected with near certainty. This finding suggests, as have others, that the existing system of psychiatric classification can probably have little value for the administrative management of patients or for research, and it should be revised."—L. N. Solomon.

2691. Pratt, Dallas. *Making the environment respond to basic emotional needs. Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 179-188.—A new focus for mental hygiene is needed. While many institutions, schools, churches, industries, labor unions, etc., currently employ psychotherapeutic-like techniques, real principles of mental hygiene are not allowed to permeate

the total institutional setting. 9 basic emotional needs are listed. It is proposed that institutions through the efforts of the entire public, professional and lay, should be brought to respond to the basic emotional needs, using their potentialities for promoting mental health.—C. T. Bever.

(See also abstract 2523)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

2692. Levine, Louis S. (San Francisco State Coll., Calif.) Educational achievement as a variable in psychological research. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 3, 174-177.—Citing studies by himself and by others of schizophrenics and psychotic and non-psychotic patients, the author suggests "that, in certain types of psychological research, particularly those of a clinical character concerned with intellectual, conceptual, or perceptual processes, educational achievement (attained grade level) is a relevant variable . . . a rough index of composite intellectual, emotional, social, and cultural development."—T. E. Newland.

2693. Mahrer, Alvin R. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) A clinical study of set in intraserial learning. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 478-481.—"The results appear to warrant the following general conclusions: (1) as a series of digits approached a one-through-nine sequence, the errors tended to structure the series to conform to the one-through-nine sequence, (2) no significant differences were found between a group of mental hospital patients and a group of hospital attendants in their tendency to structure the digits in accordance with the general directionality. That is, the results fail to indicate that 'depth of the maladjustment' was significantly related to the types of errors investigated."—L. N. Solomon.

2694. Moreno, J. L. The sociometric approach to social case work. *Sociometry*, 1950, 13, 172-175.—A survey of sociometric theoretical conceptualizations and operational instruments which have relevance for social case work.—R. Boguslaw.

2695. Pokorný, R'fael. K'tav yad v'ofi. (Handwriting and character. Introduction into Hebrew scientific graphology.) Tel Aviv: Mahbarot l'sifrut, 1952. 182 p.—The first book dealing with Hebrew graphology. The achievements of modern psychology, especially of psychoanalysis, have been taken in consideration, emphasizing that modern graphology is, and has to be, a psychological science. Contents: A history of graphology, its scope and technics. The margin, link between letters, horizontal and vertical direction, pressure of pen during the writing, forms of letters, stability and speed of writing. How to use graphology. Explained examples of writing.—H. Ormian.

2696. Wittenborn, J. R., Herz, Marvin I., Kurtz, Kenneth H., Mandell, Wallace, & Tatz, Sherman. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) The effect of rater differences on symptom rating scale clusters. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 107-109.—An analysis

was made to determine the degree to which the pattern among psychiatric symptoms is determined by known differences in raters of these symptoms. Ratings were made by 2 psychiatrists whose background and interests were different. "Clusters revealed by the 2 analyses were mutually consistent and similar to the clusters which have been found originally in large samples of patients rated by a variety of psychiatrists. These data do not challenge a claim that the qualitative behavioral significance of the cluster scores used in the quantified multiple diagnosis is relatively independent of ordinary differences between psychiatrists."—F. Costin.

(See also abstract 2902)

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

2697. Alquier, Georgette. Recherches psychotechniques sur le casse-tête de Löwe. (Psychotechnical research concerning the tomahawk test of Löwe.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), p. 227-233.—Success in this test depends on maturity in organization of learning, adaptability, and the ability to plan abstractly, in which men are more apt to be more successful than women.—G. E. Bird.

2698. Altus, William D. (U. California, Berkeley.), & Altus, Grace Thompson. Rorschach movement variables and verbal intelligence. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 531-533.—"The present study shows that the curvilinear regression of *M* on intelligence is, apparently, a function of the unstereotyped *M*. . . . The clue to the saturation of *M* with intelligence appears to lie in the unstereotyped, somewhat 'original' *M*; popular *M*, *FM* and *m*, while correlating positively with intelligence, do so at a relatively low degree."—L. N. Solomon.

2699. Ancelin, A. E., Duchêne, H., & Shutzenberger, M. P. Étude expérimentale du test de L. Szondi. (Experimental study of the L. Szondi test.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 168-179.—This test was administered to 500 normal subjects. In spite of expectations for the test, it was found impossible to examine character with the same certainty as in examining intelligence.—G. E. Bird.

2700. Auld, Frank, Jr. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Influence of social class on personality test responses. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1952, 49, 318-332.—Most studies indicated social class differences on the personality tests; differences were appreciable in about one-third of the cases. "Social" measures yield larger differences than do "economic" measures of social status. Such differences as exist between social status groups are in favor of the middle-class over the lower-class. They must be taken account of explicitly in clinical practice and research or else they will introduce bias in favor of the experimenter's class—the middle class. 47-item bibliography.—M. R. Marks.

2701. Baruk, Henri. La test Tsedek en pathologie mentale. (The Tsedek Test in mental path-

ology.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 132-133.—This is a test of good and evil based on 15 situations to be judged. In mental derangements it is intended to assist the psychiatrist.—G. E. Bird.

2702. Bauer, Lykke. (*Universitäts-Nervenklinik Jena, Germany.*) *Erfahrungen mit dem Warteggtest auf unserer Kinderstation.* (Experiences with the Wartegg test in our children's clinic.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 52-55.—100 boy and girl patients from 6-16 years were studied by means of the Wartegg test, a series of eight incomplete drawings. Subjects comprised the following diagnostic groups: enuresis (26), psychopathy (15), epilepsy (18), mental deficiency (11), suspected schizophrenia (3), and a group of various neurological disorders. Distinctive characteristics were found in the drawings of all groups mentioned except for the group of neurological disorders. The characteristics significant for differential diagnosis are described and briefly discussed in psychological terms, together with comments on the value and limitations of the test.—E. W. Eng.

2703. Bénassy, P. *L'étude de la personnalité par la méthode des tests.* (The study of personality by the method of tests.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 103-104.—The method of tests utilizes questionnaires, physiological factors, capacities and expression, as in projective techniques, but the mathematical tests do not measure the factors of functional psychology involving the development of personality, its history and underlying causes.—G. E. Bird.

2704. Bennett, Clayton Leon. *An experimental study of relationships between human electroencephalograms and certain Rorschach scoring categories.* *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 112-113.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Southern California, 1951.

2705. Benton, Arthur L. *El test de Rorschach como prueba perceptiva.* (The Rorschach test as a perceptual test.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1951, 6, 443-457.—The projection of the individual anxieties, tensions and needs into his perceptual reactions has been the basis of the pre-eminence of the Rorschach as a clinical instrument. The theoretical basis of the Rorschach appears to be sound but some of the important clinical interpretations have not survived rigorous experimental test. 2 such interpretations are specifically considered: (1) whole responses represent the individual's ability to integrate his experiences and (2) the interpretation of color responses, particularly in relation to form. The bulk of the evidence on color indicates that color responses per se are not important. Portrait. 31-item bibliography.—G. B. Strother.

2706. Bleuler, M. *After thirty years of clinical experience with the Rorschach test.* *Rorschachiana*, 1952, 1, 12-24.—"The Rorschach test mirrors to a high degree the lasting structure of the personality,

but may also be influenced considerably by the circumstances under which the test is carried out." Illustrations of responses under intoxication and schizophrenia are given. "Formal Rorschach findings as well as the contents of interpretations are influenced both by predisposition and environment. The Rorschach shows both to be inseparably connected. Content analysis is fully as important as formal analysis." German & French summaries.—H. L. Latham.

2707. Blum, Gerald S. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*), & Hunt, Howard F. *The validity of the Blacky Pictures.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1952, 49, 238-250.—"The present article is intended to survey completed studies of the Blacky Pictures in a number of separate areas." Comparison with theoretical predictions, validation by experimental techniques, prediction of behavior in a group setting, and the clinician's judgment as a standard of comparison are discussed. It is concluded that the results, "encourage further exploration of the test and the personality theory it serves; they strongly suggest that 'there is something there,' but do not necessarily indicate 'what it is,' or 'where it is.'" 10 papers are surveyed.—M. R. Marks.

2708. Carbonell de Grompone, Maria A. *Le test de Rorschach appliqué aux enfants.* (The Rorschach test applied to children.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 234-235.—The test was administered to 112 normal children in the schools of Montevideo and 50 problem children in a psychological clinic. Standards of interpretation are explained.—G. E. Bird.

2709. Chorus, A. *The use of personality tests.* In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 128-131.—The diagnosis of personality depends on the diagnosis of capacities and abilities, personality being the way in which one uses his capacities. Tests may be useful, but they do not go far into personality structure and their so-called objectivity is an illusion. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2710. Cordoba, J., Pigem, J. M., Gurria, F. J. *Le test de l'expression désidérative dans l'étude de la personnalité.* (The test of wish expression in the study of personality.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 142-148.—What one desires or wishes to be is a test of personality useful in orientation and vocational guidance.—G. E. Bird.

2711. Costa, A. Massucco. *Étude de la personnalité au moyen de tests de projection.* (Study of the personality by means of projection tests.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 136-140.—The results of the application of 2 typical projection tests, the Rorschach and the Szondi, are discussed.—G. E. Bird.

2712. da Costa, Rui Carrington. *Un test du Dr. Decroly aux écoles du Portugal.* (A test by Dr.

Decroly in the schools of Portugal.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 193-198.—This is a test of aptitude for abstract representation of visual forms. Its correlation with the Otis Self-administering Test of Mental Ability was .39. There was no difference between the achievement of Belgian and Portuguese children from 8 to 19, who produced 11,157 drawings which showed that the aptitude tested is the most evident at the age of 10.—*G. E. Bird*.

2713. Degardin, E. *Analyse factorielle d'épreuves de motricité*. (Factorial analysis of motor tests.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 483.—Among simple tests of motor skill the correlations are low. Among the more complex, such as the Oseretsky and the Hébert, they are higher. In general, however, results confirm the absence of a general factor.—*G. E. Bird*.

2714. Drucker, A. J., & Remmers H. H. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) A validation of the SRA Youth Inventory. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 186-187.—This study was to determine if the SRA Youth Inventory could rank teen-agers on the basis of good adjustment as recognized by trained personnel. The device was administered to 7th and 8th grade pupils in an urban school in northern Indiana. A total of 392 sets of responses were received and scored at Purdue University. It was found that differences between the high and low adjustment groups (as determined by ratings) were significant at or beyond the 1 % level for all areas in the measuring instrument except 2.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

2715. Ellis, Katherine. A new approach to the interpretation of stories as projective documents. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 100-101.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 281 p., \$3.51, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3103.

2716. Eriksen, Charles W., & Lazarus, Richard S. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Perceptual defense and projective tests. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 302-308.—"The experiment confirmed the familiar clinical belief that failure to make certain kinds of interpretations of projective material may reflect emotional disturbance toward that material."—*L. N. Solomon*.

2717. Farnum, Hollis B. An investigation of the psychological meaning of selected signs on the Rorschach Test. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 440-444.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 106 pages, \$1.33, Publ. No. 3302.

2718. Garfield, Sol L., Blek, L. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Milwaukee, Wis.), & Melker, F. The influence of method of administration and sex differences on selected aspects of TAT stories. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 140-144.—This study is an evaluation of the influence of administrative

methods, examiner's sex, and subject's sex on TAT stories. Significant influences were found for 8 of the cards, and these with respect to the sex of the subjects only. It was concluded that these 8 cards were not equivalent in terms of their stimulus properties.—*F. Costin*.

2719. Gellerman, Saul W. Forms I and II of the Arthur Performance Scales with mental defectives. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 127-131.—When administered to 2 groups of mental defectives, discrepant MA scores were yielded by Forms I and II of the Arthur Performance Scale. Factors accounting for the difference are discussed. Form I is to be preferred as a more accurate test. 3 other tests were appraised as unsuitable for accurate estimations of levels of ability in mental defectives. Form II of the Arthur Performance Scale was not considered an accurate instrument, and should be restandardized with a "more adequate sampling in the defective range."—*F. Costin*.

2720. Germain, José. *Le psychotechnicien en présence de l'étude de la personnalité par la méthode des tests*. (The psychotechnician studying personality by means of tests.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 61-81.—Topics discussed include psychology and the exploration of personality, the importance of its study, reactions to progress in psychology, the evolution of the psychological clinic, methods of exploring personality and their practical value.—*G. E. Bird*.

2721. Germain, José, & Secadas, Francisco. Cuestionario factorial para el estudio de la personalidad: el cuestionario S T D C R de J. P. Guilford. (A factorial questionnaire for the study of personality: the inventory of factors S T D C R by J. P. Guilford.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1951, 6, 563-570.—The authors described briefly a Spanish adaptation of Guilford's S T D C R inventory. Their results were based on a sampling of 500 adolescent school children. Spanish norms proved to be similar to Guilford's.—*G. B. Strother*.

2722. Gillenson, Gertrude. A study of the effects of color on Rorschach responses. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 103.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 104 p., \$1.30, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3340.

2723. Goldman, George D. (FDR VA Hosp., Montrose, N. Y.) The validation of the paroxysmal vector of the Szondi test. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 475-477.—"The choice reactions of epileptics, hysterics, and seizure-free brain tumor patients were compared. . . . The rationale used in interpreting the Paroxysmal Vector appears to be highly questionable. . . . It seems reasonable to conclude that there is little or nothing to be gained from the present method of using from 6 to 10 consecutive administrations. One administration of the test seems sufficient."—*L. N. Solomon*.

2724. Grant, Marguerite Q., Ives, Virginia, & Ranzoni, Jane H. (U. California, Berkeley.) Re-

liability and validity of judges' ratings of adjustment on the Rorschach. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 66(2), 20 p.—A group of 71 boys and 75 girls, all 18 years old, were rated on the Rorschach records by 3 "experts." Each record was sorted 3 times for (1) formal scoring categories of the Rorschach; (2) for distribution of each of these categories through the 10 cards; and, (3) the final rating based upon the entire protocol. The sort was made into 4 groups classified as very maladjusted, moderately maladjusted, fairly well adjusted, and very well adjusted. The outcome of this experiment was to shake "our confidence in the ability of Rorschach workers to analyze records of normal subjects for use in group research."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

2725. Gurvitz, Milton S. (Adelphi Coll., Garden City, N. Y.) Some defects of the Wechsler-Bellevue. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 124-126.—"Although the Wechsler-Bellevue retains its adequacy as a gross measure of general intelligence, its use as a diagnostic instrument and its application to research are seriously handicapped by irregularities in standardization and scoring." The author concludes that Wechsler's detailed tables should not be used for research purposes until "a new, thoroughly, and statistically sophisticated revision and restandardization of the Scale is accomplished."—F. Costin.

2726. Hays, William. (Lincoln (Ill.) State School.) Age and sex differences on the Rorschach experience balance. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 390-393.—264 Rorschach records were sub-grouped according to sex and age. Analysis of the experience balance showed a significant trend toward constriction in subjects over 50 years of age, particularly among female subjects. An introversion trend was also found for male subjects beyond 50 years. Experience balance seems to vary with both sex and age.—L. N. Solomon.

2727. Helmick, John S. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Reliability or variability? *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 154-155.—The author criticizes a statement by Webb and DeHaan (see 26: 6455) concerning the higher reliabilities of psychotics on performance tests of the Wechsler-Bellevue. He feels that these authors failed "to consider the differences in variability between psychotics and normals." A conclusion "more nearly justified by the data is that the psychotics are more variable in their test performance than the normals."—F. Costin.

2728. Herring, Fred H. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Denver, Colo.) An evaluation of published short forms of the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 119-123.—The relative validities of published short forms of the Wechsler-Bellevue Scales were studied. The author describes what he considers the "best" subtest combinations in the various forms. The more subtests in the form, the greater was the validity. What form is used would depend on the amount of time the tester had available.—F. Costin.

2729. Herwig, B. Objektivierung psychologischen Deutens in der Persönlichkeitsdiagnostik. (Objectivity of psychological meaning in personality diagnosis.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 133-136.—Although the new tests permit some consideration of the structure of personality, rather than isolated functions, they are not sufficiently objective. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2730. Holtzman, Wayne H. (U. Texas, Austin.) The examiner as a variable in the Draw-A-Person Test. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 145-148.—On the basis of data obtained from the Draw-A-Person Test being administered to 40 male and 40 female college students, the author concludes that "no variations in the drawings . . . could be attributed to the examiner's personality, sex, or physical appearance." Highly significant differences, however, could be attributed to sex differences in the subjects. These findings are contrasted with those of another study, and differences in conclusions discussed.—F. Costin.

2731. Hug, J. W. Test der konstruktiven Phantasie. (Test of constructive imagination.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne* (see 27: 3076), 207-212.—The test consumes little time and can be administered with a minimum of supervision. It is used to supplement other tests and was derived and applied for occupational orientation. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2732. Jacobsen, Walter. Anpassung an praktisch-technische Aufgabensituationen bei Wiederholungen und gleichzeitiger Schwierigkeitssteigerung. (Attitude with regard to technical practical problems—a test of observation.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 222-227.—The Riegel-Excenter-Brett test was administered to 1,000 German and Swedish subjects showing progress due to exercise and experience. Its chief importance resides in the protocol of the observer. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2733. Kadinsky, D. Tiefenpsychologische Bedeutung der Erfassungstendenzen im Rorschach test. (Significance for depth psychology of apperceptive tendencies in the Rorschach test.) *Rorschachiana*, 1952, 1, 36-67.—The question is raised: What are the statistical relations between the different categories of apperception and the experience determinants in the Rorschach test? The relation between *W* and external adjustment is negative; between *Dd* and these factors it is positive; between *Dd* and internal adjustment it is negative. A *Do*-tendency is revealed by $Q(Ad+Hd):(A+Ad)$. *Q* is negatively correlated with color responses. A *W* tendency is related to the mother archetype; *Dd* to the father's. A *Do* tendency is a special case of *Dd*. These findings were tested against the development of the child and against findings among boys and girls where *Do* emerged as the most fundamental difference.—English & French summaries.—H. L. Latham.

2734. Knoepfel, Hans-Konrad. (*Die Psychiatrische Universitätsklinik, Zürich Switzerland.*) **Der 13-Fehlertest: ein Hilfsmittel zur Erkennung des psychoorganischen Syndromes.** (The 13-error test: an aid for determining the psycho-organic syndrome.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 53, 55-59.—A simple test of addition is described for determining the presence of the psycho-organic syndrome, i.e., the psychological deficit resulting from diffuse damage to the brain or cortex. "A sum of 13 or more errors indicates a psycho-organic syndrome. A normal result of less than 13 errors, however, cannot be taken as a sign that no damage is present. Close agreement has been found between number of errors and degree of disturbance. The number of errors is independent of variations of intelligence in the normal range and is virtually unaffected by slight debility." Ordinary time for administration and evaluation of test is 20-30 minutes.—E. W. Eng.
2735. Koch, Charles. **Le test de l'arbre.** (The tree test.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 221-222.—The subject is asked to draw a fruit tree. The level of development of the individual and any neurotic regressions are shown in the character of the results.—G. E. Bird.
2736. Lacey, John I., Bateman, Dorothy E., & Van Lehn, Ruth. **Autonomic response specificity and Rorschach color responses.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 256-260.—A total of 26 of a sample of male students who were subjected to various stress situations while autonomic responses were recorded were later given the Rorschach which was scored for use of color and form as determinants. In general the principle of autonomic response specificity was supported. No convincing relationship was found between autonomic responses correlated one at a time with the Rorschach form-color emotionality index. When response specificity and other variables were taken into account a correlation significant at the .02 level was obtained between autonomic response and the emotionality index.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.
2737. Lechat, F. **Importance de l'étude du caractère dans les examens psychotechniques.** (Importance of the study of character in psychotechnological examinations.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 123-128.—Although there are means of investigating character comparable to the surgeon's instruments, there are no really adequate tests.—G. E. Bird.
2738. Lefetz, M. **Contribution à l'étude d'un test d'intelligence.** (Analysis of an intelligence test.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 73-84.—Lahy's Test of Logical Intelligence was revised to make it available for subjects of lower abilities: mechanics, chauffeurs, etc. 860 Ss were tested and their responses studied to ascertain what types of questions were not suitable for this lower level, how certain questions needed adaptation and modification, the optimum degree of difficulty usable, and certain scoring modifications particularly in handling omitted items. While the best Ss were high in syllogisms, the lowest ones were not always poorest in this test. Finally, a new test was devised, consisting of 5 word-series, 7 number-series, 5 syllogisms, 3 proverba, and 3 series of boxes totalling 37 points as opposed to 64 in the original. The author claims the new test fulfills its goal. English summary.—R. W. Husband.
2739. Lhotsky, Jaromir. **Der "vierdimensionale" Test.** (Eine neue Filmtestmethode.) (The "four dimensional" test. (A new film test method.)) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, 1952 (see 27: 3076), 572-573.—Abstract.
2740. Llado, Huri. **Boîte Decroly III. Test d'habileté, petits mouvements des mains.** (Decroly, box III. Test of ability in small movements of the hands.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 186-192.—This test presents a box to be opened, closed, and sketched, along with written instructions how to open and close, by the subject. It tests both skill and character, and has been found valuable since 1928, in studying both children and adults, normal and deficient, in and out of school.—G. E. Bird.
2741. Loosli-Usteri, Marguerite. **L'homme "normal" vu à travers le test de Rorschach.** (The "normal" man seen through the Rorschach test.) *Rorschachiana*, 1952, 1, 24-35.—The author examined the Rorschach records of 100 "normal" men between the ages of 25-45. Shocks were very numerous. The two experience types were oriented in half the subjects concordantly, in the other half discordantly. Only 12 subjects had fewer F than non-F; this small group appears less neurotic than the research population in general. As compensating factors to the neurotic disturbances, the presence of which must be concluded from the numerous shocks as well as from the type of approach of 45% of the subjects, the author mentions above all the remarkably high intellectual level of the group as a whole. English & German summaries.—H. L. Latham.
2742. McQuary, John P. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.), & Truax, William E. Jr. **A comparison of the group and individual forms of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 609-614.—Both forms of the MMPI were given to 100 freshmen males. Correlation between forms for 13 scales ranged from .45 (Hysteria) to .78 (Drake's Social Introversion-Extroversion Scale). For each of the subjects a correlation was determined using the 13 scales as matched pairs. These correlations ranged from -.02 to +.94 with 70% having an r above .50. Intervals between administrations of the 2 tests ranged from 3 days to 178 days, but correlation between the 2 forms was not influenced by the length of this interval. For the majority of the subjects the T score of the group form was higher than the T score of the individual form on all scales.—M. Murphy.

2743. Mandler, George, & Sarason, Seymour B. (Yale U., New Haven.) A study of anxiety and learning. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 166-173.—"The present study was designed to investigate the influence of anxiety, as evoked by a testing situation, on the performance of typical intelligence test items. Relevant hypotheses were postulated on the basis of S-R behavior theory. . . . It appears that the optimal conditions for a high anxiety group are those in which no further reference is made to the testing situation, and that the optimal conditions for a low anxiety group are those in which the subjects are given a failure report."—L. N. Solomon.

2744. Matarazzo, Joseph D., & Mensh, Ivan N. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Reaction time characteristics of the Rorschach Test. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 132-139.—Reaction variables of the Rorschach were studied, emphasis being on "card-by-card comparisons within and between diagnostic groups." Significant and large intra- and inter-group variations were found. These are presented and discussed in some detail. The investigator feels that this study is helpful as an addition to normative data for the clinic. The need for further study of test variables is pointed out.—F. Costin.

2745. Mira y Lopez, Emilio. L'étude de la personnalité par la méthode des tests. (The study of personality by the method of tests.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 81-93.—After defining and classifying tests of personality, the author presents a critique of the different techniques used in testing. A description of the testing program in Rio de Janeiro is presented in detail.—G. E. Bird.

2746. Mira y Lopez, Emilio; Meyer-Ginsberg, Aniela; Abreu Paiva, George; de Oliveira Pereira, Alfredo. Comparaison entre le type de caractère (Erelebnistypus) selon le test de Rorschach et le type somatique selon la classification de Sheldon. (Comparison of the type of character according to the Rorschach and the somatic type according to the classification of Sheldon.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 148-152.—The relationship between the 2 types of character is positive, but the material at hand is insufficient for categorical conclusions.—G. E. Bird.

2747. Moldawsky, Stanley, & Moldawsky, Patricia Corcoran. (U. of Iowa, Iowa City.) Digit span as an anxiety indicator. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 115-118.—Results were obtained which supported the hypothesis that "anxiety results in a greater decrement in Digit Span scores than in Vocabulary scores. . . ." Subjects were 32 college students in an introductory course in psychology. The findings were interpreted as reinforcing "the clinician's confidence in the Digit Span subtest as being sensitive to situational anxiety and in the Vocabulary subtest as being relatively impervious to it." The authors believe this is so because the

Digit Span test is a learning task, while Vocabulary is an "already-learned response."—F. Costin.

2748. Monroe, Jack J. (USPHS Hosp., Lexington, Ky.) The effects of emotional adjustment and intelligence upon Bellevue scatter. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 110-114.—Using an analysis of variance technique, the author investigated the effect of the following 3 variables on intra-individual variability scores on the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale: intelligence level, adjustment type, and geographical locality. Conclusions were: (1) Kansas sample of subjects seemed to be more variable than an Indiana sample, (2) interaction seemed to exist between the adjustment and intelligence variables as influences of Bellevue scatter, (3) extreme scatter on the scale was characteristic only of those schizophrenics with low intelligence. Implications of these findings are discussed.—F. Costin.

2749. Moore, Joseph E., & Sturm, Norman H. (Georgia Inst. Technology, Atlanta.) Relation of hand strength to personality measures. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 111.—Based on results of 139 male students, it was concluded that hand-grip as measured by a Smedley Hand-Dynamometer, does not correlate significantly with any of the 5 personality factors on the Guilford-Martin Inventory of Factors GAMIN.—S. C. Ericksen.

2750. Mussen, Paul H. (Ohio State U., Columbus.), & Krauss, Shirley R. An investigation of the diagnostic validity of the Szondi test. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 399-405.—"On the basis of specific interpretive statements taken from Deri's *Introduction to the Szondi Test*, certain predictions about how normals and neurotics would differ in their reactions to the Szondi test were derived. Parallel predictions were made about how changes as a result of therapy would be reflected in changes in test reactions." Data from normal subjects and neurotic patients do not support Deri's statements about the interpretive significance of the Szondi test factors.—L. N. Solomon.

2751. Ombredane, A., Ancelin-Shützenberger, A. E., & Faverge, J.-M. Sur la fidélité du test myocinétique de Mira y Lopez. (Concerning the reliability of the myokinetic test of Mira y Lopez.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 180-181.—A comparative study was made of the Rorschach, TAT, Matrix and Terman, and Antipoff Tests resulting in the conclusion that the same reliability in a test of intelligence cannot be expected in tests of personality.—G. E. Bird.

2752. Pechold, Ing, E. Der Tramer'sche Katalogtest und der Sprüchetest nach Baumgarten als Hilfsmittel bei der Auswahl von Arbeitsstudien-Ingenieuren. (The Tramer catalog test and the Baumgarten test of proverbs and sentences and their ability as a means of selection of specialists in the rational organization of work.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 214-219.—A description is given

of a test which detects interests and tendencies including attitude toward work. Both parts are easily administered for the examination of personality. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2753. Pertejo Seseña, J. El psicodiagnóstico mioquínico de Mira: algunas consideraciones sobre la valoración e interpretación de los resultados. (Psychodiagnosis with Mira's myokinetic test: some considerations concerning its standardization and interpretation.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1951, 6, 537-562.—Mira's myokinetic test is based on the concept that all mental attitudes are accompanied by corresponding muscular attitudes. The test consists in having the subject make a series of simple line drawings: straight lines of a given length, zigzags, circles, parallels, etc. These are done with both hands and with and without the aid of vision. The results are considered first in comparison with the models presented to the subject, second in terms of each hand, and finally in terms of the relationship between the 2 hands. Information on interpretation is given and applications to psychopathology are indicated. 43-item bibliography.—G. B. Strother.

2754. Plotrowski, Zygmunt A. A Rorschach compendium: revised and enlarged. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1950, 24, 543-596.—Revision and enlargement of article abstracted in 22: 5434. 36 references.

2755. Pirotte, Marcel. Le test d'une demi heure de M. et Mme. Piéron. (The half-hour test by M. and Mme. Piéron.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 199-204.—This instrument, designed for testing intelligence in examinations for professional orientation is valuable also in pedagogy and psychotechnology.—G. E. Bird.

2756. Ponzio, Mario. Die Psychologie der Handlung und die Auffassung der Persönlichkeit. (The psychology of action and the apperception of personality.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076) 94-103.—Although mathematical methods offer material for a comparative study, projective technique throws light on the secrets of personality, by means of which more precision in diagnosis is possible. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2757. Rey, André. Les épreuves psychométriques en psychologie clinique. (Psychometric tests in clinical psychology.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 164-168.—Certain difficulties in testing are discussed. Aptitudes and the opposite are ignored, which were present before the disability tested. Memory is too much involved. The individual tested may not wish to exercise the necessary effort. The significance of isolated accomplishments could be different from the same combined in a series or a profile.—G. E. Bird.

2758. Ritter, Anne M., & Eron, Leonard D. (Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.) The use of the Thematic Apperception Test to differentiate normal

from abnormal groups. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 147-158.—Non-normal groups of psychoneurotics and schizophrenics deviated from expectation (in respect to theme and emotional tone) at a reliably higher frequency than did normal control groups. In respect to the "outcome," no differences in excess of chance were found between the normal and patient groups.—L. N. Solomon.

2759. Roberts, J. A. Fraser, & Mellone, Margaret A. (Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester, England.) On the adjustment of Terman-Merrill I. Q.'s to secure comparability at different ages. *Brit. J. Psychol., Statist. Sect.*, 1952, 5, 65-79.—The Terman-Merrill test was administered to 689 sibs and cousins of school age of a sample of mental defectives of IQ range 35-60. The range of CA is 5 years 0 months to 14 years 11 months. The resulting IQ's, except near the mean are far from being independent of CA. The regression of variance of IQ on CA is fitted in both samples by a cubic regression function, the deviations from which are well below the level of significance. Except in the oldest children the curves are reasonably parallel. The cubic regression functions are used for obtaining a series of factors by which the IQ at given CA can be adjusted to correspond to IQ at 8 years. The adjustments obtained by using the 2 samples are closely similar, except in the oldest children.—G. C. Carter.

2760. Roe, Anne. Two Rorschach scoring techniques: the inspection technique and the basic Rorschach. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 263-264.—A scatter diagram for a group of protocols scored by 2 different scoring systems is presented. The correlation is -.505. One is cautioned about making interpretations from the Rorschach to probable behavior.—L. N. Solomon.

2761. Sacks, Elinor L. (Radcliffe Coll., Cambridge, Mass.) Intelligence scores as a function of experimentally established social relationships between child and examiner. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 354-358.—"This study . . . constitutes a tentative, experimental examination of the variable of rapport, one of whose purposes is to discover whether or not testing procedure, as it is standardized at present, fully takes this factor into account. . . . The conclusions drawn from this were (1) that familiarity with the tester makes a difference, and (2) that within this, the nature of the social relationship between child and examiner is important."—L. N. Solomon.

2762. Sutcliffe, J. P. (U. Sidney, Australia.) An evaluation of "A new method of analyzing the data in an experiment on 'level of aspiration'." *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 465-469.—Lezak and Raskin's article of the above title (see 25: 4163) is critically analyzed with the conclusion that the orthodox method of computing mean difference scores is more defensible than the method advocated by the above authors.—J. A. Stern.

2763. Tate, Miriam E. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) The influence of cultural factors on the Leiter Inter-

national Performance Scale. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 497-501.—“... The general conclusion is that the LIPS, though probably no more free of cultural influence than the Binet or the Arthur, is a valid, useful instrument for measuring intelligence at the pre-school level, but that it seriously needs a restandardization or revision of published norms, notwithstanding the recent work of Arthur.”—*L. N. Solomon.*

2764. Taylor, Mahlon V., Jr. (*American Institute for Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.*) **Internal consistency of the scoring categories of the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 149-153.—Internal consistency estimates were made for the 6 scoring categories of Rosenzweig's frustration test. Reliabilities were obtained by a “rational equivalence” formula or by analysis of variance. Except for the reliabilities of the categories E and N-P, the author considers the categories to be inadequately reliable for individual evaluation. He points out what he considers “inherent limitations on the reliability of the categories.”—*F. Costin.*

2765. Ten Have, T. T. (*U. Amsterdam, Holland.*) **The three steps in diagnosing personality.** In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique de le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 118-122.—The author distinguishes among phenomenal, fundamental, and dispositional traits, with the conclusion that only through all 3 can one predict future conduct and apply the right educational therapy. French summary.—*G. E. Bird.*

2766. Terry, Dorothy. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*) **The use of a rating scale of level of response in TAT stories.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 507-511.—“If we assume that the projective value of the TAT is a function of the subject's degree of involvement, then in order to investigate this relationship a method of quantifying the level of response is required. The degree of involvement, or level of response, was measured by an empirically derived rating scale. Scale reliability, as indicated by the correlation between two judges' ratings, was .88.”—*L. N. Solomon.*

2767. Twitchell-Allen, Doris. **The significance of movement in diagnosis and therapy; a presentation of the 3-dimensional apperception test.** In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), p. 212-214.—This is a projective technique aiming to elicit the overt expression of the subject's interests, needs, goals, sentiments, and emotions to stimulate him to project his inner self into the external environment. French summary.—*G. E. Bird.*

2768. von Fieandt, Kai. (*U. Helsinki, Finland.*) **Les possibilités et les limites de la psychométrie dans le diagnostic de la personnalité.** (The possibilities and the limits of psychometrics in the diagnosis of personality.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 105-111.—Mathematical, statistical methods as well as factorial analysis is of unquestioned value,

but it is necessary to define the limits of quantitative methods.—*G. E. Bird.*

2769. Webb, Wilse B. (*Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.*) **Corrections for variability: a reply.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 156.—The author replies to the criticism of Helmick (see 27: 2727), concerning Webb's statement about the higher reliability of performance of psychotics on Wechsler sub-tests, as compared with normals. His argument, a logical one, concerns certain basic assumptions to be made in the use of the statistics in question.—*F. Costin.*

2770. Weisskopf, Edith A., & Dunlevy, George P., Jr. (*Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.*) **Bodily similarity between subject and central figure in the TAT as an influence on projection.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 441-445.—“The findings of this study did not support the hypothesis that physical similarity between the subject and the central pictorial figure affects the amount of projection.” Differential results with crippled, obese and normal subjects are reported.—*L. N. Solomon.*

(See also abstracts 2483, 2564, 2993)

TREATMENT METHODS

2771. Aronson, Manuel. **A study of the relationships between certain counselor and client characteristics in client-centered therapy.** In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 423-428.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 140 pages, \$1.75, Publ. No. 3298.

2772. Blau, BenAmi. **An investigation of the process of client centered therapy in terms of extinction and reinforcement.** In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 429-431.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 116 pages, \$1.45, Publ. No. 3299.

2773. Butler, John M. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) **The interaction of client and therapist.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 366-378.—“Consideration of the behavior of the therapist in relation to the hypothesis, to conditions, and to characteristics of human learning, social learning, and personality development led to the development of hypotheses concerning the role of resistance, transference and interpretation in psychotherapy, to the necessity of ‘reliving the past,’ and to temporal sequences of behavior in psychoanalysis and in client-centered counseling. . . . The basic viewpoint taken was that the alleged phenomena of psychotherapy can be considered fruitfully in terms of phenomena of learning as well as in terms of learning theory.”—*L. N. Solomon.*

2774. Chance, Erika. (*Stanford Univ., Calif.*) **A study of transference in group psychotherapy.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 40-53.—Patients'

ratings of the therapist perceived as the transference object were correlated with those of the more important parent as the source of the transference. Correlations ranged from $-.25$ to $.63$, were significant in 5 of the 8 cases, and corresponded closely to prediction in 6 cases.—*N. M. Locke.*

2775. Commission on Group Psychotherapy. Report to the World Federation for Mental Health: I. Group treatment of preschool children and their mothers. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 72-75.—The features which distinguish group treatment of preschool children from the nursery school, and the dynamics of treatment are described. Bibliography.—*N. M. Locke.*

2776. Commission on Group Psychotherapy. Report to the World Federation for Mental Health: II. Group therapy for children in latency. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 77-82.—A statement of the method of group treatment known as activity group therapy, developed by S. R. Slavson, precedes summaries of several studies in the field. All of the attempts at treating children in a permissive group setting through the media of acting out through work and play with an understanding and accepting adult have brought good therapeutic results. Bibliography.—*N. M. Locke.*

2777. Conrad, Dorothy Clifton. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, San Francisco.) An empirical study of the concept of psychotherapeutic success. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 92-97.—From 6 psychiatrists in the same clinic the author obtained "spontaneous and questionnaire data . . . concerning a group of patients judged by them to have been their most successful patients in therapy and a group judged least successful. These data were supplemented by information taken from the case records." The study is considered as exploratory, with no definite conclusions. The author considers that it produced "meaningful hypotheses which can be subjected to independent test." These hypotheses are listed.—*F. Costin.*

2778. Dittmann, Allen T. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The interpersonal process in psychotherapy: development of a research method. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 236-244.—"The general goal of this research is to develop a method for answering the following broad question: What specific kinds of therapist activity are associated with progress on the part of the patient toward 'improvement' . . . ? Progressive therapeutic movement was found to be associated with (1) high level of participation on the part of the therapist; and (2) response to either feeling or interpersonal behavior or both, providing the response occurs in the context of consistent response to both feeling and behavior," and (3) with therapist responses which were slightly deeper than pure "reflection."—*L. N. Solomon.*

2779. Ewald, G. Die Grenzen der Psychotherapie. (The limitations of psychotherapy.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme, 1952. 36 p. DM 3.30.—This monograph, expanded from a lecture delivered April 9,

1951, at the twenty-eighth convention of the German Society for Gynecology, is intended as a word of caution against excessive expectations from psychotherapy, "today's great world-wide fashion." Giving credit to Freud, Adler, and Jung, the author takes issue with the universal applicability of their theories and particularly questions Freud's exclusively biological, rational orientation. He opposes independent psychotherapy by laymen and doubts the need for training analysis. Because "analysis is sufficient in the rarest cases," reconstruction is emphasized. The field of psychotherapy is limited by individual constitution from below and by spiritual and ethical values from above.—*C. T. Bever.*

2780. Ezriel, Henry. Notes on psychoanalytic group therapy. II. Interpretation and research. *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 119-126.—Suggestions for experimental research are outlined in light of experience with group therapy at the Tavistock Clinic. Recognizing transference as the force behind everything the patient does during a session, the therapist can use the session as a predictable experimental situation. Though the patient's individual history is unique, formulation of laws underlying all human behavior can be drawn therefrom. An example of a group session illustrates several problems which can only be investigated in groups. Further detailed study of recorded group sessions could lead to the formulation and testing of hypotheses about human behavior.—*C. T. Bever.*

2781. Fiedler, Fred E. (U. Illinois, Urbana.), & Senior, Kate. An exploratory study of unconscious feeling reactions in fifteen patient-therapist pairs. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 446-453.—"This paper is . . . concerned with the methodological aspects of studying the interactions of the patient's and therapist's feelings and to suggest leads for further studies. . . . It is the basic assumption underlying the approach of this paper that each of the 2 individuals involved in the therapeutic situation is unconsciously, and in part also consciously, aware of the other person's feelings." It is assumed that "inaccuracies in the way in which he perceives the other person's feelings stem primarily from unconscious blocks or needs on the part of the perceiver."—*L. N. Solomon.*

2782. Gallagher, James J. An investigation into factors differentiating college students who discontinue non-directive counseling from college students who continue counseling. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 445-448.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 120 pages, \$1.50, Publ. No. 3303.

2783. Gillespie, John F., Jr. Verbal signs of resistance in client-centered therapy. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 454-458.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 138 pages, \$1.73, Publ. No. 3305.

2784. Grossman, David, & Kirkner, F. J. (VA Hosp., Long Beach, Calif.) Utilization of community psychotherapy resources by patients referred from a general hospital. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 77-84.—110 consecutive patients referred for psychological consultation in the Out-Patient Service of a general medical and surgical hospital are described in terms of complaints, psychiatric diagnoses, and recommendations. Tabulation shows that the 110 had 180 total complaints. Follow-up of 39 referred to other community facilities shows difficulties getting patients to accept ideas of psychotherapy, taking referral suggestions, and staying with the treatment.—R. W. Husband.
2785. Jones, Francis D., & Peters, Henry N. (VA Hosp., N. Little Rock, Ark.) An experimental evaluation of group psychotherapy. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 345-353.—"The investigation described in this paper was a test of the hypothesis that group psychotherapy using action methods has measurable effects on patients' behavior. From this hypothesis it was deduced by the investigators that certain changes in a patient's performance as measured by the various instruments used would appear following the therapy interval. The null hypothesis with respect to each of the test measures was tested by comparing the changes from first to second measurements in a Test and Control Group of Negro schizophrenic patients."—L. N. Solomon.
2786. Karliner, William, & Savitsky, Nathan. Office electroshock therapy. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1952, 3, 131-144.—Administration of electroshock therapy in the physicians office is found to be safe and satisfactory on the basis of experience with 466 selected patients who received 3,711 treatments. Case histories are presented as well as a chart tabulating diagnosis and estimated degree of improvement. 27 references.—C. T. Bever.
2787. Klemperer, Edith. (315 E. 77th St., New York.) Hypnotherapy. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 116, 157-175.—The writer discusses her experiences with hypnosis and hypnotherapy, methods of inducing the hypnotic state, depth of hypnosis attainable and desirable, the type of patient amenable and the type not amenable to hypnotherapy. A theoretical discussion of some aspects of hypnotherapy are presented and elaborated with material from the writer's experiences.—J. A. Stern.
2788. Kraemer, R. Über die Verwendbarkeit neuerer psychotherapeutischer Methoden in der klinischen Arbeit. (Concerning the applicability of the newer psychotherapeutic methods in clinical work.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 125-135.—Various new forms of psychotherapy are briefly discussed with respect to their clinical usefulness; included are psychosomatic medicine, depth psychology, Schultz's autogenous training, psychotherapy of psychoses, Speer's Kontaktpsychotherapie, group therapy, abbreviated therapies, and existence-analytic methods such as Niedermeyers' universalistic psychotherapy, and V. E. Frankl's Logotherapie.—E. Ochs.
2789. Light, Bernard H. Tension changes in patients undergoing psychotherapy. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 104.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, U. Illinois. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 171 p., \$2.14, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3146.
2790. Page, Horace Allen. An assessment of the predictive value of certain language measures in psychotherapeutic counseling. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 472-476.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 91 pages, \$1.14, Publ. No. 3309.
2791. Pepinsky, Harold B., Siegel, Laurence, & Vanatta, Ellis L. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) The criterion in counseling; a group participation scale. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 415-419.—"If the central task of psychological counseling is to help individuals with their problems of interpersonal relations, the measurement of choice-behavior in social groups might provide a useful intermediate criterion." An attempt is made to "construct a sociometric test, the items of which are scaled at equal intervals along the operationally defined dimensions of effectiveness in group participation."—L. N. Solomon.
2792. Rakusin, John M. The role of Rorschach variability in the prediction of client behavior during psychotherapy. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 477-482.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 109 pages, \$1.36, Publ. No. 3310.
2793. Slavson, S. R. (Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.) Some problems in group psychotherapy as seen by private practitioners. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 54-66.—Reports of the work of several psychotherapists, each of whom deals with a special type of group. These include groups of psychoneurotics and psychotics in London, England; a somewhat similar project in Newark, N. J.; groups of adolescent boys and girls in New York; a group of patients suffering from various types of allergy in Los Angeles; and psychoanalytic groups in New York.—N. M. Locke.
2794. Sullivan, Harry Stack. The psychiatric interview: II. *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 127-141.—Definition of the psychiatric expert is proffered and suggested stages are outlined through which the psychotherapist should lead the initial interview.—C. T. Bever.
2795. Sutherland, J. D. Notes on psychoanalytic group therapy. I. Therapy and training. *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 111-117.—Psychoanalytic group therapy in the Tavistock Clinic during the last 5 years is examined. Emphasis is placed on the use of material presented by patients, effectiveness as therapy, and value as a training opportunity for therapists.—C. T. Bever.

2796. Tucker, John E. Investigation of criteria for evaluating non-directive psychotherapy with college students. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 493-497.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 121 pages, \$1.51, Publ. No. 3313.

2797. White, Mary Julian. Sullivan and treatment. In *Mullaly, Patrick. The contributions of Harry Stack Sullivan: a symposium*, (see 27: 2358), 117-157.—Several aspects of Sullivan's clinical techniques are discussed including the role of the psychiatrist as a participant observer and as an expert, use of comments and voice inflection to guide therapy, the handling of obsessive fears, weeping, and envy in the patient, and technique of therapy with schizophrenics. There is extensive quotation from unpublished material of Sullivan. A discussion by P. Wagner is appended.—*J. Bucklew.*

2798. Zhikharev, A. N. Terapevticheskaya effektivnost' farmakologicheskikh sredstv pri kupirovani razlichnykh vidov psikhomotorogo vzbuzhdeniya. (Therapeutic effectiveness of pharmacological preparations in allaying various forms of psychomotor excitement.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(5), 66-70.—Preparations should be used in allaying psychomotor excitement which are not only specific for it, but useful in relation to the underlying psychic illness. Various preparations are discussed and their usefulness evaluated.—*I. D. London.*

(See also abstracts 2422, 2934, 3103)

CHILD GUIDANCE

2799. Barnes, Marion J. The educational and therapeutic implications in working with parent study groups around problems of the normal preschool child. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 268-276.—Parent study groups have 2 special values. They increase parents' knowledge of childhood psychological development thus fostering influences that make for healthy personality development. They help parents understand and recognize emotional difficulties in children who should be referred for professional help.—*R. E. Perl.*

2800. Villinger, W. (*Universitäts-Nervenklinik Marburg a. d. Lahn, Germany.*) Moderne Probleme der Jugendpsychiatrie. (Modern problems of juvenile psychiatry.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 201-209.—The present status of psychiatry in Germany is broadly reviewed. The importance of utilizing sociological knowledge for an understanding of youth problems is stressed, and the value of this approach in American work is cited. The concept of "psychopathy" is discussed in detail and it is concluded that a large number of cases currently diagnosed as psychopathy are actually cases of undisclosed brain damage. The constitutional concept of "neuropathy" is briefly touched on, and the concept of "neurosis" discussed at length.—*E. W. Eng.*

(See also abstracts 2775, 2776, 3005)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

2801. Argentine. Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance. Rapport. Sur l'activité de l'Institut psychotechnique de la Commission Nationale d'Apprentissage et d'Orientation Professionnelle de la Ville de Buenos-Aires durant l'année 1949. (Report concerning the activity of the Psychotechnical Institute of the National Commission for training and vocational guidance of the city of Buenos-Aires during the year 1949.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 459-468.—From 1947 to 1949 the institute has examined 56,670 young people between the ages of 14 and 18 years, as a social project. This examination includes tests of physical capacity and mental ability. When necessary, training, rehabilitation, and medical care are provided with the help of many schools and hospitals.—*G. E. Bird.*

2802. Conti, Joseph. L'activité du centre d'orientation professionnelle de la Ville de Turin. (The activity of the vocational guidance center of the city of Turin.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 407-412.—Topics presented include the foundation of the center, its objectives, activities, school and after school guidance, and vocational selection, a two-year course for counselors, and recent research. Results obtained up to the present are considered satisfactory to all concerned.—*G. E. Bird.*

2803. Gonzáles, Ana. Activité de l'Institut d'Orientation Professionnelle de Lisbonne. (Activity of the vocational guidance institute of Lisbon.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 420-424.—This institute was founded in 1925, marking the beginning of psychotechnology in Portugal. The development of the work since then is traced, showing how it includes testing and counseling from the primary school to the industries. Research in the relation of sociology, psychology and pedagogy to psychotechnology is published in an institute bulletin.—*G. E. Bird.*

2804. Gürsel, Fikri. Orientation professionnelle et travaux psychotechnologiques en Turquie. (Vocational guidance and psychotechnical work in Turkey.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 427-432.—Tests are administered to determine intelligence, character, tendencies, physical and mental aptitudes and technical capacities for purposes of guidance. Plans for the future include the use of the best modern psychotechnical facilities, with the aim of contributing to the solution of many world problems.—*G. E. Bird.*

2805. Havin, Henry. The essential equipment at our institutes: tests or psychologists? In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 159-163.—There are no criteria sufficiently convincing for a validation of mathematically adequate tests, particularly in the selection of teachers. The term psychotechnic

should be replaced by the expression psychology of work.—G. E. Bird.

2806. Heinis, Hugo. *Les principes fondamentaux de l'orientation professionnelles*. (Fundamental principles of vocational guidance.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 385-396.—After an extended definition of orientation, the conclusion is reached that every individual has a right to select the occupation for which he is best suited.—G. E. Bird.

2807. Kammel, Willibald. *Das Studium der akademischen Berufswahlhilfe historisch betrachtet*. (The study of academic assistance in vocational guidance, historically considered.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 405-406.—The work of academic vocational guidance lacks historical basis, and the absence of scientific research makes the problem all the more difficult. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2808. Katzenstein, B. *Berufsberatung in Brasilien*. (Vocational guidance in Brazil.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 452-456.—The interval between the end of required schooling and the beginning of a vocation is occupied by a preparatory course for practical work in shops, each dealing with a special occupation. At the end of this course vocational guidance is employed. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2809. Malinovsky, L. *L'aspect général de l'O. P. en Israël*. (The general aspect of O. P. in Israel.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 440-452.—Topics discussed include the development and organization of l'O. P. at Jerusalem and Haifa, vocational guidance, physical examinations, psychotechnical tests with results, follow-up procedure and future plans.—G. E. Bird.

2810. Padrosa, Luis. *Possibilités et limites des méthodes psychotechniques en vue de l'orientation professionnelles*. (Possibilities and limits of psychotechnical methods in vocational guidance.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 402-405.—Success in tests may be hampered by moral or spiritual conflict, the influence of alcohol or home and health conditions. It is therefore recommended that co-operation be established between psycho-technicians, psychologists, psychiatrists and moralists to correct the mistakes that interfere with professional success in guidance.—G. E. Bird.

2811. Reeves, Joan Wynn. *Recent trends in British methods of vocational guidance and selection*. In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 406-407.—Recently, there has been a closer association than 10 years ago between psychologists working on practical problems and those interested in general theoretical issues. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2812. Schrieber, Rudolph Richard. *An evaluation of the advisement and guidance program of seri-*

ously disabled veterans in the Indianapolis regional office. In *Indiana University . . . Studies in education, Thesis abstract series*, 1951, No. 3. Bloomington, Indiana, 1952, 131-136.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation.

2813. Tramer, M. *Berufsprobleme und Jugendpsychiatrie*. (The problem of vocational orientation and juvenile psychiatry.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 396-401.—If puberty has not developed normally at the usual age, maturity in the choice of occupation has not been attained. This lack of harmony may manifest itself, creating problems requiring the help of psychiatry for adequate solution. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2814. Ucha, Selva E. *L'orientation professionnelle dans la République Argentine et en particulier dans la province de Santa Fé*. (Vocational guidance in the Argentine Republic particularly in the province of Santa Fé.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 468-472.—The minister of labor has established a central bureau of training and vocational orientation, along with a psychotechnical-medical-social institute, with the aim of supplementing school instruction with guidance of the young in the direction of the activities for which each individual is best fitted, as a service to both the individual and society.—G. E. Bird.

2815. Walther, Léon. *Activité du service d'orientation et sélection professionnelles du département national du Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Comercial "S.E.N.A.C." de Rio Janeiro (Brazil)*. (Vocational guidance and selection in the Department of National Service of Commercial Training at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 457-459.—This service is directed by doctors and educators of distinction. A list of their research problems includes studies of character, batteries of intelligence tests, medical examinations, mental hygiene, the use of the Rorschach test, and aptitudes in both commercial vocations and administrative work.—G. E. Bird.

2816. Yela, Mariano. *Factor analysis in vocational guidance*. In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 476-482.—Factorial analysis is the best method of furnishing a scientific basis for vocational orientation. With this in mind, the task of psychology should be to procure the adjustment of occupations to man rather than adjustment of man to occupations. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

(See also abstracts 2423, 2490, 2986, 3053)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

2817. Adler, Morris, H., & Michaels, Joseph J. *A statistical analysis of 1994 veteran patients*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 116, 138-145.—This analysis covered the following areas; source of referral, classification into diagnostic categories, relationship be-

tween diagnosis and treatment according to remission rate, and disposition of the 1994 patients. A smaller study of patients who lapsed or ceased treatments is also reported.—J. A. Stern.

2818. Cohen, Jacob. (New York U., N. Y.) Factors underlying Wechsler-Bellevue performance of three neuropsychiatric groups. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 359-365.—"The Wechsler-Bellevue subtest scores of groups of psychoneurotic, schizophrenic, and brain-damaged patients were separately factor-analyzed by the centroid method with oblique rotation to simple structure and a positive manifold. This resulted in three correlated common factors in each group. . . . The same three functional unities, namely Verbal, Nonverbal Organization, and Freedom from Distractibility, underlie Wechsler-Bellevue functioning in" these 3 groups.—L. N. Solomon.

2819. de Rosa, Renato. Existenzphilosophische Richtungen in der modernen Psychopathologie. (Existence-philosophical directions in contemporary psychopathology.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 256-261.—2 aspects of investigation in contemporary psychopathology are affected by existence-philosophy: (1) philosophical orientation, (3) philosophical-scientific methodology. The work of such representatives of "existence-analysis" in psychopathology as Binswanger and Boss is viewed as undesirable in both respects. "A false mixture of philosophy and science is always harmful."—E. W. Eng.

2820. Devereux, George. Practical problems of conceptual psychiatric research. *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 189-192.—The small funds allocated to psychiatric research as compared to those spent on other medical fields prompts this survey of the problems presented by current psychiatric research. The shortage of personnel, the defects in education for this type of research, the different complexion of the research team compared to other medical researchers, and the temporal rather than structural focus, all contribute toward the step-child role of psychiatric research.—C. T. Bever.

2821. Kerbikov, O. V. O nekotorykh spornykh voprosakh psikiatrii. (On certain controversial questions in psychiatry.) *Zh. Nervopat. Psikihiat.*, 1952, 52(5), 8-25.—"Progressive Soviet psychiatry" must base itself on the fundamental conceptions of Pavlovian theory and that of Michurin-Lysenko. For example, in view of the demonstrated inheritance of acquired characteristics, it is important to inquire whether birth prior or subsequent to schizophrenic onset in the mother may not have pernicious effects in the offspring. This is a question which Mendelists-Morganists do not ask.—I. D. London.

2822. Morselli, G. E. (Psychiatric Hosp., Novara, Italy.) Nevrologia e psichiatria. (Neurology and psychiatry). *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiatri.*, 1952, 13, 284-291.—Various aspects of the relationships between neurology and psychiatry are analyzed. The views of Toulouse, Vasehide and Piéron, Dupré, Monakow and Mourgue, Bleuler, Henry Ey, and others are analyzed. The author emphasizes the

importance of psychogenic factors in all psychopathological conditions. French and English summaries, p. 333.—A. Manoil.

2823. Portnov, A. A., & Rapoport, A. M. K voprosu o planirovanii novykh psikhonevrologicheskikh bol'nits. (A contribution to the problem of planning new psychoneurological hospitals.) *Zh. Nervopat. Psikihiat.*, 1952, 52(5), 52-58.—The planning of new psychoneurological hospitals is of prime importance, since their physical structure can either facilitate or hinder the application of Pavlovian theory to hospital practice. An exposition of the basic principles of hospital planning is included.—I. D. London.

2824. Sokolov, A. A. O proektirovanii psikhiatricheskoi bol'nitsy. (On designing of psychiatric hospitals.) *Zh. Nervopat. Psikihiat.*, 1952, 52(5), 59-63.—The guiding principle in the design of the psychiatric hospital should be that of "proliferation of [its] sections; which principle stems from our clinical conception of psychic illness as well as from I. P. Pavlov's physiological theory." The design should facilitate the application of "active therapy" and "advance [therapy employing] protective inhibition."—I. D. London.

2825. Sopchak, Andrew L. (U. Maine, Orono.) Parental "identification" and "tendency toward disorders" as measured by the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 159-165.—"This study, as a whole, indicates that tendencies toward abnormality as measured by the MMPI are in general associated with failure to identify with the parents, especially in the case of men. This general tendency also holds somewhat for women in so far as identification with the father is concerned. . . . For both men and women failure to identify with the father is more closely associated with trends toward abnormality than is failure to identify with the mother."—L. N. Solomon.

2826. Strecker, Edward A. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Fundamentals of psychiatry. (5th ed.) Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1952. 250 p.—Addressed more specifically in this edition to the general practitioner because of his practical responsibility in psychotherapy with the 60% of his everyday practice which involves psychopathology, this compact text covers etiology, classification, examination methods, discussions of the psychoses and neuroses, therapy, psychiatry and war, and the place of the nurse in psychiatric care. (see 22: 1646).—W. L. Wilkins.

2827. VanderVeldt, James H., & Odenwald, Robert P. Psychiatry and Catholicism. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. ix, 433 p. \$6.00.—The authors show how psychiatric principles and practice can be reconciled with the basic tenets of the Catholic faith. The first part gives the general principles of psychiatry with a careful evaluation based on Christian morality as proposed by the Catholic Church; the second part deals with psychiatric dis-

orders. Discussed in detail are personality and personality measurement, mental health and mental disease, a scientific evaluation of depth psychotherapy, and a Catholic approach to such related topics as sex education, alcoholism, and marriage problems. The authors emphasize the therapeutic value of religious faith and show how mental health can be preserved through the influence of a stable set of moral principles.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2828. Zorina, E. S. K voprosu o profile otdelenii pri proektirovanii i rekonstruktsii psikhonevrologicheskikh bol'nits. (A contribution to the problem of the lay-out of sections in the design and reconstruction of psychoneurological hospitals.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(5), 64-65.—Psychiatric hospitals must be designed appropriately if the fruits of Pavlovian theory are to be realized.—*I. D. London.*

(See also abstracts 2358, 2363, 2364, 2420)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

2829. Roberts, J. A. Fraser. The genetics of mental deficiency. *Eugen. Rev.*, 1952, 44, 71-83.—Statistical evidence is contributed to support the theory that there are 2 kinds of mental defectives, those who represent the tail of the normal distribution curve (i.e., the feeble-minded), and imbeciles and idiots. For the genetic cases, inheritance in the first group is multifactorial and in the second it is dependent on single genes. Sib regression in the feeble-minded group is about 0.5; with low-grade defectives it is close to zero. Analysis of test data on 271 families of defectives, 35-60 IQ, and all their sibs support the hypothesis of 2 contrasting types of causation.—*G. C. Schwesinger.*

2830. Schrappe, Otto. (Hansischen Universität, Hamburg, Germany.) Zur pathologischen Physiologie des Phenylbrenztraubensäure-Schwachsinn. (On the pathological physiology of phenylpyruvic oligophrenia.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 175-180.—Phenylpyruvic oligophrenia has been previously undisclosed in Germany. However a recent study suggests an incidence of 1:100,000 for this disorder in Germany, in comparison with 1:50,000 in England, and 1:25,000 for America. The genetics, biochemistry, and physiology of the associated phenylketonuria are briefly discussed. Detailed diagnoses of 4 cases are presented, and a variety of unsuccessful medications described. A probable connection between metabolic disturbance and the clinical picture in phenylketonuria is concluded. A distinction between genuine and symptomatic forms is suggested. "Genuine" phenylketonuria would refer to disturbances of hereditary origin, "symptomatic" to disturbances resulting from brain damage in early childhood.—*E. W. Eng.*

2831. Schwöbel, Georg. Untersuchungen über die Wirkung der 1+ Glutaminsäure auf intellektuelle und gemüthliche Funktionen bei debilen und imbezillen Kindern. (Investigations into the effect of 1-glutamic acid on the intellectual and affective

functions of feeble-minded and imbecile children.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 19, 101-126.—By means of maze, arithmetic and other tests, the effects of glutamic acid on 10 oligophrenic children were evaluated: intellectual and affective potentialities were in a measure realized; the personality developed with increased activity, persistence, attention and fatigue tolerance; reactions were intensified, the stream of thought accelerated. "Intellectual capacity" was not influenced. In children without affect, abnormalities may be accentuated by glutamic acid.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

2832. Sharp, Heber C. Glutamic-acid feeding. *Except. Children*, 1952, 18, 230-233.—Conflicting evidence in experimental results with glutamic acid feeding for mental deficiency, as seen in a brief review of the literature, suggests possible sources of error in the multiplicity of variables. The writer feels additional experimentation is needed to clear up the confusion before glutamic acid feeding, as a possible aid to the mentally handicapped child, is discarded.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Current Lit . . . Handicapped.*)

(See also abstract 2719)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

2833. Davitz, Joel Robert. The differential effects of aggressive versus constructive training on behavior after frustration. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 100.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 68 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3331.

2834. Hoch, Paul H. (N. Y. State Psychiatric Institute, New York.) Differences between anxiety and other feelings. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 14, 278-280.—As part of a panel discussion on anxiety, the author discusses how the differences between anxiety and other feelings can be defined and objectively recognized, and how the differences are subjectively experienced.—*J. Bucklew.*

2835. Kaldewey, Walther. Enuresis. *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 98-101.—Existing explanations of enuresis are oversimplified. Too, they mistakenly emphasize the likelihood of related personality disturbance, since they have been based on a clinical sample. However, "bedwetting is a largely normal physiological mechanism of childhood" because of the actively growing child's enjoyment of deep continuous sleep. "Deep sleep and bedwetting are therefore closely linked." Only gradually is this linkage dissolved, in different children at different ages. "'Staying dry' at around 2 years is a statement, not a fact." Several cases are discussed of bedwetting until 8-9 years of age by healthy, happy children. At the same time, "it is undeniable that in individual cases enuresis can point to something more basic such as an organ neurosis or faulty control."—*E. W. Eng.*

2836. Kallmann, Franz J. Comparative twin study on the genetic aspects of male homosexuality.

J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1952, 115, 283-298.—"Apparently, only 2 males who are similar in both the genotypical and the developmental aspects of sexual maturation and personality integration are also apt to be alike in those specific vulnerabilities favoring a trend toward fixation or regression to immature levels of sexuality." In a dizygotic group where one twin is homosexual, homosexuality in the other twin is only slightly above rate Kinsey quotes for the total male population. The significance of social ostracism or parental incompetence as precipitating factors in male homosexuality is weakened by the findings of this study.—*J. A. Stern.*

2837. Karpman, Benjamin; Sontag, Lester W., Rabinovitch, Ralph D., Lippman, Hyman S., & Lourie, Reginald S. A differential study of psychopathic behavior in infants and children. Round table, 1951. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 223-267.—The chairman introduced the Round Table by saying that this year's symposium differed from the two previous ones on psychopathic behavior in children in that it stressed differential diagnosis. Dr. Sontag called attention to prenatal as well as postnatal factors and to the abnormal electroencephalograms found in some adult psychopaths. Dr. Rabinovitch claimed that there are few true psychopathic children and that these are characterized by paucity in relationship capacity, shallowness of fantasy, lack of anxiety and superego awareness. Dr. Lippman insisted that the true psychopathic child is rare. Dr. Lourie also stressed the rarity of true psychopathic personality. Even in children who show poorly controlled, aggressive, destructive, insatiable, demanding, overactive, distractible behavior, this type of behavior is usually reversible. All participants presented case histories, but there was question as to whether these were actually psychopathic children.—*R. E. Perl.*

2838. Krug, Othilda; Hayward, Helen, & Crumacker, Bernice. (U. Cincinnati, Ohio.) Intensive residential treatment of a nine-year old girl with an aggressive behavior disorder, petit mal epilepsy and enuresis. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 405-427.—This is a detailed report of the total residential treatment of a 9-year old girl who had suffered severe emotional deprivation in early life. New satisfactions around important living experiences were required for a long time before this child could give up her provocative behavior and feel accepted as a worth-while individual.—*R. E. Perl.*

2839. Liddell, Howard. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Anxiety and other feelings. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 14, 276-278.—By means of inference only, experimental behaviorists can apply to animal subjects the terms which men use to describe their own emotions. The behavioral equivalent in animals of clinical anxiety is the preservation of an emotional state after the exciting causes have been removed.—*J. Bucklew.*

2840. López Ibor, J. J. Escolios sobre los estados del animo y la vitalidad. (Comments on states of mind and vitality.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid,

1951, 6, 459-470.—Freud, despite arguments to the contrary, was exercising a fine sense of discrimination in using *Angst* instead of *Furcht* in his description of the reaction to castration threat. Such anxieties are generalized fear-reactions and not specific and are better considered as anxiety. Anxiety and apprehension are 2 aspects of the same experience and are both more closely related to boredom, preoccupation, and nausea than is ordinarily realized. All involve significant alteration in the perception of time and are intimately related to vegetative changes as Sartre's use of "nausea" to describe the individual's reaction to a feeling of dissolution indicates.—*G. B. Strother.*

2841. Malone, Anthony J., & Massler, Maury. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Index of nailbiting in children. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 193-202.—"The purpose of this investigation was (1) to describe a simple, quantitative method of assessing different degrees of nailbiting, and (2) to accumulate statistically reliable data on the prevalence of different degrees of nailbiting in children."—*L. N. Solomon.*

2842. Morgenthaler, F. Père et fils: histoire d'un cas clinique. (Father and son: history of a clinical case.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 343-356.—The conclusion (see 27: 538) of a case history of the psychotherapy of a 22 year old man whose father drank to excess.—*G. Besnard.*

2843. New York Academy of Medicine Library. Narcotic addiction, a bibliography. New York: Author and Welfare Council of New York City. 1952. 39 p. 50¢. (Mimeo.)—553-item bibliography arranged in 15 subject groups.

2844. Panse, Friedrich. Angst und Schreck. (Anxiety and terror.) Stuttgart: George Thieme, 1952. 189 p. DM 12.60.—This study is devoted, not to the customary hysterical reactions and secondary psychogenic sequelae of anxiety-arousing situations, but to the immediate psychosomatic effects of emotion of varying degree experienced during bombing. The 18 chapters include case histories, discussions of vegetative components, muscle tremor, consciousness, panic, alterations in time perception, abnormal reactions, etc. Among the conclusions: the psychological experience initiates somatic and organic reactions, but these are transitory and fundamentally reversible.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

2845. Patel, Raman Lal. A case study of a man who got ideas to commit suicide. *Samiksha*, 1951, 5, 215-243.—A case history is presented in some detail of a young medical student with suicidal notions.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

2846. Rado, Sandor. (Columbia U., New York.) On the psychoanalytic exploration of fear and other emotions. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 14, 280-283.—Fear and other emotions can be distinguished by their respective motivating action, and can be clinically recognized by examining the patient's thoughts and actions. In adaptational psychody-

namics fear and other feelings are analyzed from the standpoint of biological evolution as well as clinically.—*J. Bucklew.*

2847. Schmidt, Gerhard. Pseudologische Zeugenaussagen von Schulmädchen. (Pseudological eyewitness-statements by school girls.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 266-267.—The defamatory lies and phantastic slanders of a small number of girls 8-11 years of age are quoted and analyzed. 3 large groups of pathological liars are distinguished: (1) the acutely erotic, (2) the intuitive, (3) the suggestible.—*E. W. Eng.*

2848. Schultz, J. H. Zur Psychologie des Selbstmordes: Selbstvernichtung als Kampf gegen körperliches Leiden. (On the psychology of suicide: self-destruction as an attack on bodily suffering.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 67-68.—Brief discussions of 7 cases in which the suicidal act was directed to parts of the body that were physically or psychologically focal in the victim's suffering. It was concluded in 4 cases that the suicide was the indirect result of a direct attack on the locus of bodily pain; in 3 cases the act was directed against a part of the body with which a strong guilt reaction was associated.—*E. W. Eng.*

2849. Shands, Harley C., & Finesinger, Jacob E. A note on the significance of fatigue. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 309-314.—The data collected from a large number of patients with chronic fatigue are reviewed. It is hypothesized that, "... fatigue is a danger signal closely related to anxiety; the behavior indicated by the signal, fatigue, is that of desisting."—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

2850. van der Sar, A., & Waszink, H. M. (Public Health Serv., Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.) Pica; report on a case. *Docum. Med. geogr. trop.*, 1952, 4, 29-32.—Description of the psychosomatic condition of pica in a 5-yr. Negroid boy. The element of neglect, the frustrations to which this sensitive child was exposed, and the orally-aggressive tendencies are emphasized. The contrasting dynamics of anorexia and pica are pointed out. The authors consider that a better insight into the genesis of pica will be gained only by accurate and exhaustive report of cases (as in nervous anorexia), and that such an insight is the more desirable as the condition occurs more frequently than the scanty literature would lead us to suppose.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

(See also abstract 2747)

SPEECH DISORDERS

2851. Buck, McKenzie William. An x-ray study of cleft palate oral and pharyngeal structures and their functioning during vowel phonation. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 144.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, State U. of Iowa, 1951.

2852. Christensen, Arden Hans. A quantitative study of personality dynamics in stuttering and non-stuttering siblings. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 144-

145.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Southern California, 1951.

2853. Craig, Rebecca Sue. The nature and frequency of speech defects among first, second, third and fourth grade children in four Negro schools of Augusta, Georgia. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 145-146.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Northwestern U., 1951.

2854. Douglass, Robert L. An experimental electroencephalographic study of stimulus reaction in stutterers. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 146.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Southern California, 1951.

2855. Frick, James Vincent. An exploratory study of the effect of punishment (electric shock) upon stuttering behavior. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 146-147.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, State U. of Iowa, 1951.

2856. Hegarty, Inez Elizabeth. A non-verbal study of orientation in aphasia and in certain psychotic groups. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 148.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Wisconsin, 1951.

2857. Ivey, Sara Mack. The effect of cleft palate operation on the speech of forty-two cleft cases. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 148-149.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Louisiana State U., 1951.

2858. Panse, Friedrich. Bericht zur neueren Entwicklung der Aphasieforschung in den USA. (Report on the recent new development of American research on aphasia.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 105-108.—The contents of 2 recent monographs on aphasia published in America are reviewed. These are: Weisenburg & McBride. "Aphasia: a clinical and psychological study," and Nielsen, "Agnosia, Apraxia, Aphasia."—*E. W. Eng.*

2859. Robinson, Frank Bennett. Effects of changes in the relationship between the speech and external side-tone level in the oral reading rate of stutterers and non-stutterers. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 149-150.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Ohio State U., 1951.

2860. Wischner, George J. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Anxiety-reduction as reinforcement in maladaptive behavior: evidence in stutterers' representations of the moment of difficulty. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 566-571.—Seeking the possible reinforcing mechanisms underlying the perpetuation of maladaptive behavior such as stuttering, Ss were asked to draw whatever they thought most adequately represented their behavior immediately before, during, and after a moment of stuttering. "Content and language illustrated a remarkably similar series of events in all Ss. There was progressively mounting tension, anxiety or stress, followed by a reduction in this state upon completion of the stuttering act." Reduction of the anxiety-tension evoked by the stimulus word is postulated as constituting the reinforcement of the stuttering behavior.—*L. N. Solomon.*

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

2861. Clemens Schroner, B. L. F. *Gezinsvoogdij en levensloop*. (Juvenile probation and career.) Leiden: Instituut voor Praeventieve Geneeskunde, 1952. 539 p.—This is a large scale investigation of the effects of probation of juvenile delinquents in an urban and a rural area in the Netherlands. Discussed are the requirements of good probation workers. Overcoming the resistance activated by the authoritative situation of probation is a major aspect of the process. In an attempt to correlate family types and types of children it was found that socially inadequate children belonged significantly more to the neglecting families than the others. Concerning career and after conduct, positive correlations existed between ability of the worker and good results during, but not after, the probation period and between success with the probationers and good results with their parents during the period. 138 detailed case reports. English summary.—P. W. Pruyser.

2862. Glueck, Eleanor T. Predicting juvenile delinquency. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1952, 2, 275-286.—Following a long-term study of 500 juvenile delinquents and a matched group of non-delinquents, three prediction tables, one based on Rorschach findings, one on personality traits, and one based on social background were constructed by Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck. (25: 2578) The use of these tables should enable social workers to determine in advance children who are likely to be juvenile delinquents.—R. J. Corsini.

2863. Green, B. R., & Davis, D. Russell. The employment history of approved school boys. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1952, 2, 303-310.—An experimental group of 152 boys on probation from approved schools and a control group of equal size were compared with reference to employment history. The delinquents were found inferior to the controls on intelligence test scores; no over-all association was found between intelligence and level of employment; the delinquents were employed in less skilled jobs than the controls.—R. J. Corsini.

2864. Grünhut, M. Probation as a research field; a pilot survey. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1952, 2, 287-302.—The case histories of 200 English probationers, classified as "succeeded" and "failed" on probation, were examined. Conclusions are: "psychological conditions are more important than external circumstances"; "the most formidable impediment to successful probation seems to be bad work habits"; "a predominance of low intelligence exists among those who failed." A number of suggestions are made to guide future research in this area.—R. J. Corsini.

2865. Hjelt, Ester. *Berufsberatung in einem Jugendgefängnis*. (Vocational guidance in a penal institution for young delinquents.) In *Baumgarten, Fransiska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 432-435.—A political prisoner, who before the war, was at the head of an industrial

plant, undertook, during his captivity, an investigation of a metallurgy school for juvenile delinquents. He describes his experiences during a character test for entering candidates. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2866. Kates, Solis L., & Harrington, R. W. Authority figure perspective and aggression in delinquents. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1952, 80, 193-210.—Institutionalized juvenile delinquents were rated on a 12-item scale for their aggressive behavior and pre-institutionalization behavior was evaluated for aggression. Tests for aggression were administered. The more aggressive the individual prior to commitment, the more aggressive he was within the institution. No significant relationship existed between total ratings of aggression and the indices of aggression as manifested in the human figure drawing and the spontaneous drawing of sharp or curved lines. A geometric figures test indicated that preference for round figures was associated with high total aggression ratings.—Z. Luria.

2867. Maclay, David T. The diagnosis and treatment of compensatory types of indecent exposures. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1952, 3, 34-45.—Indecent exposure appears to be the most prevalent form of sexual offense. The authorities differ as to the reasons for its existence and as to treatment. The author believes that exposure for compensatory types is an act of more or less normal individuals, and is in the nature of an anomalous form of the ordinary sexual advance. Suggestions for treatment have ranged from simple substitution of interests to castration. Punishment does not seem to have much value but if used should be certain rather than severe.—R. J. Corsini.

2868. Mays, John Barron. A study of a delinquent community. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1952, 3, 5-19.—This study concerns results of interviews with 62 of 200 members of a Settlement Club in a high delinquency dock area of Liverpool. The majority of the boys interviewed admitted committing delinquent acts during childhood and adolescence. 26 had been found guilty by courts. An additional 20 admitted indictable crimes. An additional 10 admitted "lorry skipping," which in some cases involves larceny of goods. In all, 86% of the group admitted serious delinquencies. This behavior is considered in line with the mores of the neighborhood. 3 cases are discussed in detail. A number of practical suggestions for the handling and treatment of pre-delinquents are made.—R. J. Corsini.

2869. Peck, Harris B. (*Court of Domestic Relations, New York*.) Principles and techniques in the integration of psychiatric services in a juvenile court with a community youth program. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat*, 1952, 22, 277-285.—The clinic of the N. Y. C. Court of Domestic Relations has set up a demonstration to improve the appropriateness of case selection. This includes the development within the clinic itself of techniques suitable to the kind of therapeutically oriented large-scale screening

necessary if the screening procedure be carried out, as recommended by a judge.—R. E. Perl.

2870. Rose, A. G. Research and methodology; next steps in research. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1952, 2, 311-319.—Criminologic research is analyzed. The statistical approach frequently presents ambiguous answers. The sociological approaches of community surveys, participant observer, and the non-participating observer, are illuminating. The psychological approach has 3 levels: fundamental mechanisms of maladjustment; the classification of delinquents; and, the relationship of surface assessments to fundamental maladjustments. The practical problem is to find ways and means of supporting research in the area of criminology.—R. J. Corsini.

2871. Sohn, Leslie. Group therapy for young delinquents. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1952, 3, 20-33.—The author formed a therapeutic group out of 4 delinquent boys on probation, each of whom he had been seeing for individual therapy with little success. The group met for 5 months, and the writer felt that continued progress had been made. A follow-up study of these boys, a year after the cessation of treatment, showed that 3 were adjusting well.—R. J. Corsini.

(See also abstracts 2892, 2976)

PSYCHOSES

2872. Bender, Lauretta, & Keeler, W. R. (New York U., N. Y.) The body image of schizophrenic children following electroshock therapy. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 335-355.—After studying the human figure drawings of 15 schizophrenic children, before, during and after a course of electroshock therapy, the authors conclude that this therapy seems to produce, at first, a dissolution of the body image, but immediately recreation is in motion. A stage of crystallization has been changed into an amorphous stage from which new constructions are possible. The organic impact seems to allow the brain to function at an archaic level, thus permitting primitive material to emerge. Then a type of reorganization seems to take place which gives rise to a more integrated body image Gestalt.—R. E. Perl.

2873. Broglie, M., & Rühling, O. Studien zur Stickstoffbilanz und morphologischen Blutzusammensetzung dreier schockbehandelter weiblicher Schizophrenen in siebenmonatiger Langschnittuntersuchung. (Studies on the nitrogen balance and morphological blood composition of three shock-treated schizophrenic females during a 7-month longitudinal research.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 86-89.—"Studies are described of the nitrogen balance and morphological blood composition in 3 female schizophrenics with catatonic episodes before, during, and after electroshock over a 7-month period. Before treatment all 3 patients were storing considerable quantities of nitrogen; following treatment, one patient who was unimproved showed no change in

nitrogen balance, a second patient, improved, showed change in the direction of nitrogen equilibrium, while the third patient, fully recovered, showed a subsequent sharp rise in amount of nitrogen secreted."—E. W. Eng.

2874. Caudill, William, Redlich, Fredrick C., Gilmore, Helen R., & Brody, Eugene B. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Social structure and interaction processes on a psychiatric ward. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 314-334.—In order to determine some of the social and therapeutic problems of life in a mental hospital as seen through the eyes of the patients, an observer was admitted to the less disturbed ward of the hospital and followed a course of treatment for 2 months. The outstanding conclusion was that psychoneurotic patients in a mental hospital should not be thought of as an aggregate of individuals, but as a group which tries to meet many of its problems by developing a shared set of values and beliefs translated into action through a system of social roles and cliques.—R. E. Perl.

2875. Easterday, O. D., Featherstone, R. M., Gottlieb, J. S., Nusser, M. L., & Hogg, R. V. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Blood glutathione, lactic acid, and pyruvic acid relationships in schizophrenia. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 48-57.—A statistical analysis of the chemical measurements made before and after a 1-minute exercise interval on a bicycle-ergometer with 10 schizophrenic patients, 10 "controls," and 10 manic-depressive (depressed) and psychoneurotic subjects, yielded no significant relationships between reduced blood glutathione and lactic acid for the schizophrenic group. This finding is then related to recent studies in which such a datum has been reported and upon which a biological interpretation of the disorder has been postulated.—L. A. Pennington.

2876. Elsässer, Günter, & Thewalt, Werner. Schizophrenieähnliche Psychose nach Atemstillstand in Eunarchon-Narkose: zur Frage der Anoxämieschäden des Gehirns. (A psychosis resembling schizophrenia after an interruption of respiration under eunarchon narcosis: on the question of anoxic damage to the brain.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 81-86.—An overdosage of eunarchon preceding a forceps delivery led to a 20-30 minute cessation of breathing in a young woman of previous sound health. After delivery the following symptoms began to develop: depressive and religious delusions, amnesia for recent experiences, disturbances of thought and attention, as well as jerky movements, twitchings, and tremors. EEG and encephalogram revealed changes in structure and function of the brain like those previously described in cases of damage to the brain from anoxemia. Diagnosis was: "acute psychosis of schizophrenic complexion following delivery." Only slight improvement has been observed after 14 months treatment.—E. W. Eng.

2877. Eysenck, H. J. (Maudsley Hosp., London.) Schizothymia-cyclothymia as a dimension of per-

sonality: II. Experimental. *J. Pers.*, 1952, 20, 345-384.—Hypotheses investigated in part II were (1) that functional psychoses are qualitatively different from normal states but are an extreme of a continuum, and (2) that the main functional psychoses give rise to a continuum running from extreme schizothyme to extreme cyclothyme. 50 schizophrenics and 50 manic-depressives were given a large battery of objective tests. Variance and factor analyses were applied. Hypothesis 1 was verified; 2 was not. Other findings indicated that (1) scores of schizophrenics were between those of normals and depressives, (2) variances for psychotics were considerably higher than for normals, (3) tests revealing differences between neurotics and normals showed no differences between psychotics and normals, and (4) tests using expressive movements were particularly significant in differentiating between psychotics and normals. (see 25: 6721).—*M. O. Wilson.*

2878. Filmer-Bennett, Gordon. (Worcester (Mass.) State Hosp.) Prognostic indices in the Rorschach records of hospitalized patients. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 502-506.—"With the pretreatment Rorschachs of 78 hospitalized patients as data, this study investigated possible variations in performance which might correlate with outcome of treatment and be at the same time independent of psychiatric classification. Prognostic indices were derived from an exploratory study which compared the Rorschach records of an improved and an unimproved group of 12 patients each, matched in pairs. These indices were then tested against a total of 54 records belonging to improved, moderately improved, and unimproved patients. . . . Rorschach prediction is about as accurate as psychiatric prediction."—*L. N. Solomon.*

2879. Garmezy, Norman. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Stimulus differentiation by schizophrenic and normal subjects under conditions of reward and punishment. *J. Pers.*, 1952, 20, 253-276.—On the assumption that schizophrenics are relatively unable to differentiate between environmental stimuli, it was hypothesized (1) that they would have greater difficulty in responding differentially to stimuli along a given dimension than normals, and (2) that introduction of social punishment would increase deviations from the normal. The subjects were 40 schizophrenics and 40 normals equated as to age and education. The results showed that the groups reacted somewhat similarly in the Reward situation but quite differently in the Punishment situation of the experiment. 10 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

2880. Gorney, Roderic. A case of schizophrenia with obsessive and paranoid features. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1952, 3, 166-189.—Case of a 36 year old, single, Jewish woman with long standing history of intense obsessive compulsions, avoidances, and phobias, was presented and discussed at the Clinical Conference at Hillside Hospital on December 2, 1951.—*C. T. Bever.*

2881. Gurevitz, Saul. The total point of view in psychotherapy of schizophrenic children. *Psycho-*

analysis, 1952, 1, 62-73.—Schizophrenia is defined as a disturbance which handicaps the individual's ability to create enough fences, "safety islands," armor, and defenses with which to act and react to internal and external forces as do the majority of persons. The schizophrenic process in the child is complicated by growth and maturation. Typically, various therapeutic approaches seek to reduce awareness of the field of forces, increase the ability to cope with them, or both. With children who are schizophrenic, the main goal is to increase as much as possible their ability to cope with such forces.—*L. E. Abt.*

2882. Holt, William E. Effect of mephenesin on psychotic patients. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 115, 343-350.—Mephenesin (tolserol) is a drug which produces profound muscular relaxation, apparently by its action on the thalamus. Mephenesin was administered to 11 chronic psychotic patients, 4 patients receiving it in tablet form, 7 as an elixir, one receiving a single intravenous dose. Number of doses administered varied from patient to patient. The author concludes, "This drug appears to be of little value in controlling psychotic symptoms in the dosage and form used."—*J. A. Stern.*

2883. Hyroop, Muriel Hall. (Western State Hosp., Fort Supply, Oklahoma.) Simultaneous group and insulin therapy. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 67-70.—To take advantage of the increase in accessibility and objectivity, and feeling of well-being and omnipotence, it was decided to combine insulin and group psychotherapy with 3 groups of male schizophrenics. Improvement was augmented and hastened as a result of this combination.—*N. M. Locke.*

2884. Jewell, Donald P. A case of a "psychotic" Navaho Indian male. *Hum. Organization*, 1952, 11(1) 32-36.—The patient, admitted from jail to a mental hospital and diagnosed schizophrenic, appears to the writer as non-psychotic.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.*

2885. Kallmann, Franz J. (New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York.) The genetic aspects of mental disorders in the aging: comparative twin data on the involutional and senile periods of life. *J. Heredity*, 1952, 43, 89-96.—Most mental disorders in the aged originate from gradually accruing imperfections in basic adaptive capacities. Mean intra-pair difference on longevity for one-egg twins are about one-half that for 2-egg, similar-sexed twins. Senile psychoses seem to be linked to "an age-specific intensification of long-existing but minor deficiencies in general emotional adjustment." Striking histories with pictures, are given on 14 pairs of twins.—*G. C. Schwesinger.*

2886. Kane, Worden J., Hurdum, Herman M., & Schaefer, Jacques P. (Binghamton (N. Y.) State Hosp.) Prefrontal lobotomy; analysis of results of one hundred twenty-two cases in a state hospital. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 205-212.—Observations made before, during, and from 6 months to 5 years after surgery indicate that (1) 63%

of the cases (106 of the 122 being schizophrenic) "benefited in some degree"; (2) the type of course of the psychosis provides the most important prognostic clue; (3) a history of recent temporary favorable response to electroshock is also predictive of operative success. A brief review of literature on other variables, such as body type, is given. Pre-psychotic personalities, schizoid in type, are reported as lobotomy-resistant.—*L. A. Pennington.*

2887. Kaplan, Harold. (*VA Hosp., Bronx, N. Y.*) The schizophrenic reaction with psychopathic features: clinical characteristics and response to therapy, a comprehensive study of seven cases. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 258-265.—Clinical study of 7 schizophrenic male patients with psychopathic features is reported in case report detail. Convulsive therapy and psychotherapy were ineffective and were terminated by running away. It is concluded that this frequently encountered group of patients is similar to what some have termed the pseudoneurotic schizophrenic and to what Bleuler terms the "fundamental" symptoms of schizophrenia. In the cases studied deterioration was slow if present at all. "The presence of psychopathic symptoms in schizophrenia . . . affects the prognosis adversely as regards abatement" of symptoms. But the "psychopathic defense" in schizophrenia slows deterioration.—*L. A. Pennington.*

2888. Liest, Leonard J. (*Mendocino State Hosp., Talmage, Calif.*) Carbon dioxide inhalation therapy in the management of the psychoses. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 116, 108-124.—The purpose of this paper is to discuss the management, in an active treatment service, "of the interval immediately following remission of the psychotic episode, by flexible application of personalized psychotherapy aided by selective use of currently popular psychobiologic techniques, and directed toward an estimated therapeutic goal; and, particularly, to elaborate on the utilitative place that carbon dioxide inhalation therapy has, we believe, earned for itself in the above mentioned treatment field." 33 references.—*J. A. Stern.*

2889. Mollweide, Hans. (*Psychiatrische und Nervenkl. der Universität, Köln, Germany.*) Kombination von genuiner Epilepsie und Schizophrenie: Darstellung eines erbbiologisch überzeugenden Falles. (A combination of true epilepsy and schizophrenia: description of a genuine case of heredity.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 68-70.—A patient is described who suffered from genuine epilepsy from the age of 14. At the age of 35 she became psychotic with paranoid symptoms and was diagnosed as schizophrenic. A brother and grandfather of the patient were epileptic also, and a sister was schizophrenic. "From this unmistakably genetic constellation as well as the clinical picture, a true combination of genuine epilepsy and schizophrenia is inferred." Points important for the differential diagnosis of such cases are discussed. It is noted that cases of this type are unusually rare.—*E. W. Eng.*

2890. Moran, L. J., Moran, F. A., & Blake, R. R. An investigation of the vocabulary performance of schizophrenics: III. Qualitative analysis of definitions. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1952, 80, 141-150.—"The present study is designed to determine whether, in a 'blind' analysis, clinicians are able to distinguish between the vocabulary protocols of matched pairs of normals and subjects classified as schizophrenic. And, if so, what are the differentiating clues which are employed in achieving this discrimination?" Results indicate that first year clinical trainees do not discriminate the 2 groups, but more experienced clinicians discriminate at the 1% level.—*Z. Luria.*

2891. Moskowitz, Estelle. Voice quality in the schizophrenic reaction type. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 118-119.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, New York U., 1951.

2892. Rauch, Hans-Joachim. Über die Zurechnungsfähigkeit der weitgehend geheilten Psychosen. (Legal responsibility in cases of virtually cured psychosis.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 249-252.—Discussion of the later legal responsibility of cured psychotics, particularly schizophrenics. 2 views are presented: (1) cured psychotics are subsequently not responsible because of likely defects incurred as a result of shock treatments, and (2) if a person has had a schizophrenic episode he is not subsequently responsible because he is still basically schizophrenic. These views are examined and rejected. It is necessary to determine the healthy or pathological character of the offender's motives as well as his capacity for social adjustment at the actual time of his defense, quite apart from the fact that he was previously psychotic.—*E. W. Eng.*

2893. Roi, Gaetano. (*Psychiatric Hosp., Padova, Italy.*) Il test di Wechsler-Bellevue applicato a 60 schizofrenici. (Wechsler-Bellevue applied to 60 schizophrenics.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 13, 324-332.—The results of the application of Wechsler-Bellevue to 60 schizophrenics are given. The average results show the schizophrenics as inferior to normals. In many cases the results are better than those expected on the basis of simple clinical examination. The average results show better scores in the verbal scale. In normals there is no significant difference between the verbal and performance scales; in schizophrenics the difference is significant at .05 level. The vocabulary indicates average values similar to normals, while the most deficient results were obtained for arithmetic. 20 references. French and English summaries, p. 333.—*A. Manoil.*

2894. Rokhlin, L. L. Voprosy otnoshenii psikhogenii i shizofrenii. (Problems of the relationships of psychogenia and schizophrenia.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psichiat.*, 1952, 52(5), 26-30.—"I. P. Pavlov's brilliant conception anent schizophrenia provides the possibility of again posing the question of the role of psychogenous factors in the development of [psychoses]."—*I. D. London.*

2895. Roswit, Bernard, & Pisetsky, Joseph E. Toxic psychosis following nitrogen mustard therapy.

J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1952, 115, 356-359.—The case of a 25 year old male with Hodgkin's disease who developed a toxic psychosis after administration of a single course of nitrogen mustard therapy is reviewed. Patient remained psychotic for a period of 3 weeks. A second and third series of nitrogen mustard therapy produced no such effect.—*J. A. Stern.*

2896. Skelly, Clyde G., & Haslerud, George M. (*U. New Hampshire, Durham.*) Music and the general activity of apathetic schizophrenics. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 188-192.—"Both individually and as a group the patients showed significant increase in activity when livelier music was played to them. . . . It is concluded that the therapeutic effects of music such as used in this experiment are temporary, and its probable main use would be as an adjuvant to other therapy."—*L. N. Solomon.*

2897. Stampfli, K. Leukotomieversager bei indizierten Fällen von chronischer Schizophrenie. (Lobotomy failures in cases of chronic schizophrenia where operation was indicated.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 241-245.—To determine the characteristics of chronic schizophrenics who benefit from prefrontal lobotomy, a comparative study was made of the 17 improved and the 23 unimproved cases in a group of 40 lobotomized schizophrenics. All cases had previously been judged suitable for the operation. As a group, the unimproved cases failed to show similarities in prepsychotic personality, form of schizophrenia, duration of illness, or extent of frontothalamic symptoms. The improved cases, on the other hand, included a substantial percentage of persons whose prepsychotic personalities were characterized by kindness, capacity for devotion, and an interest in work.—*E. W. Eng.*

2898. Stotsky, Bernard A. A comparison of remitting and nonremitting schizophrenics on psychological tests. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 489-496.—"This study was concerned with the relation of certain personality and intellectual variables, as measured by the Wechsler-Bellevue and Rorschach tests, to remission in schizophrenia. Predictions with respect to differences between remitting and nonremitting schizophrenics on certain test variables were derived from the theoretical assumptions underlying these test variables and tested on two samples. . . . The findings indicate that emotional and intellectual functioning are less impaired in remitting than in nonremitting patients. On the whole, test records of remitting schizophrenics tend more to resemble those of neurotics than do the test records of hospitalized schizophrenics."—*L. N. Solomon.*

2899. Szalita-Pemow, Alberta B. Further remarks on the pathogenesis and treatment of schizophrenia. *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 143-150.—The personality structure of the schizophrenic is described in its proneness to dissociative processes and the looseness of connections between separate parts of the self which is "inundated with regressive ele-

ments." The course of effective psychotherapy is briefly discussed.—*C. T. Bever.*

2900. Tudor, Gwen E. A sociopsychiatric nursing approach to intervention in a problem of mutual withdrawal on a mental hospital ward. *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 193-217.—A nurse and sociologist investigate the problems of mutual withdrawal in 2 hospitalized schizophrenic women patients. The effectiveness of the socio-psychiatric nursing approach, the attempt to alter the interpersonal relations and social structure of the ward, seemed to contribute towards marked improvement in both cases.—*C. T. Bever.*

2901. Weinshel, Edward M. The psychotherapeutic aspects of schizophrenia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 115, 471-488.—The author discusses a psychological approach to therapy with schizophrenics. He discusses the difficulties inherent in doing therapy with this type of patient and reviews the psychotherapeutic approaches of such people as Rosen, Federn, Chassell, Bleuler, Sullivan and Menninger.—*J. A. Stern.*

2902. Wittenborn, J. R. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) The behavioral symptoms for certain organic psychoses. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 104-106.—"20 patients drawn from several well-known organic diagnostic groups were classified on the basis of their symptom similarity." Classification was based on a factor analysis of intercorrelations among the patients, the correlations being based in a set of 55 symptom rating scales. The author concludes that (1) "Patients suffering from the specified organic psychoses are not symptomatically homogeneous." (2) "A quantified multiple psychiatric diagnosis based on symptom cluster scores is more descriptive of the patient than a diagnostic label."—*F. Costin.*

(See also abstracts 2566, 2785, 2818, 2856, 2921, 2926)

PSYCHONEUROSES

2903. Aberle, David F. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) "Arctic hysteria" and latah in Mongolia. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 14, 291-297.—Evidence is advanced to show that an abnormality found in several Mongol groups is identical with Malayan latah, one form of "arctic hysteria," and the "jumping disease" of Maine. These in turn must be distinguished from Gilles de la Tourette's Disease.—*J. Bucklew.*

2904. H., F. Recovery from a long neurosis. *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 161-177.—These anonymous autobiographical notes, prefaced by Earl D. Bond, M.D., who knew the author when she was a patient at the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital 20 years ago, describe the progress of a "self-analysis." After more than 25 years of an overpowering fear of daylight and 8 years of "self-analysis," the author can finally, at the age of 55, "go anywhere in the sunlight."—*C. T. Bever.*

2905. Purtell, James J., Robins, Eli, & Cohen, Mandel E. Observations on clinical aspects of

hysteria. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1951, 146, 902-909.—Study of 50 cases of hysteria in a civilian hospital indicated that hysteria probably has a characteristic clinical picture. The age of onset was less than 35 yrs. in all patients. The disorder was seen only in women. The illness was never monosymptomatic. The clinical picture of hysteria in civilian women is not the same as that seen in men with diagnoses of "hysteria" in service hospitals, or in patients, men or women, with obvious compensation and pension problems. (Rewritten from *Biol. Abstr.*)

2906. Quandt, Jochen. *Zur Frage der neurotischen Reaktion.* (On the question of the neurotic reaction.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 261-263.—The term "neurotic reaction" is preferable to "neurosis" since it makes clear that the basis of the disturbance stems from "the reaction of the personality to the content of the conflict." The structure of the reacting personality cannot be determined solely from the conflict material, nor in a purely psychological fashion. It is also necessary to consider constitutional factors in a complete analysis of the personality. Moreover, such basic "given" factors make it necessary for the psychotherapist to help a patient find a mode of existence compatible with his personality structure. The seeming increase in neurotic reactions today may result from difficulties experienced by modern men in finding modes of existence suitable for their personality structures.—*E. W. Eng.*

2907. Schneck, Jerome M. (26 W. 9th St., New York.) *Hypnotherapy of a patient with an animal phobia.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 116, 48-58.—A case study of a person with a phobic disorder is presented to illustrate the use of certain hypnotic techniques for the relief of the disorder. Significance of these techniques and comments about other hypnotherapeutic methods are presented.—*J. A. Stern.*

(See also abstract 2818)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

2908. Barchilon, Jose, & Engel, George L. *Dermatitis: an hysterical conversion symptom in a young woman.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 295-305.—A staff and student conference on a case of dermatitis is presented.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

2909. Beach, Frank A. "Psychosomatic" phenomena in animals. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 261-276.—A review of the literature suggests that animal experimentation is useful in the area of psychosomatic medicine. Experimentation to date indicates that pathological symptoms similar to those observed in humans can be created in animals. Suggestions are made for more extensive investigation in this area. 54-item bibliography.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

2910. Deutsch, Felix. Some psychodynamic considerations of psychosomatic skin disorders. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 287-294.—2 case histories of psychosomatic skin disorders are presented.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

2911. Frankle, A. H. Psychometric investigation of the relationship between emotional repression and the occurrence of psychosomatic symptoms. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 252-255.—The relationship between emotional introversion-extroversion as measured by the Minnesota T-S-E Inventory and the tendency toward somatic complaints as measured by a special keying of the Cornell Index, Form N-2 was studied with a sample of 75 graduate students. Emotionally introverted persons tended to show more somatic complaints, and extroverted persons fewer, than a group intermediate on the introversion-extroversion scale. These findings are said to support the clinical observation that excessive repression of emotion is a basic factor in psychosomatic illness.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

2912. Fried, Paul H., Rakoff, A. E., Schopbach, R. R., & Kaplan, Albert J. Pseudocyesis: a psychosomatic study in gynecology. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1951, 145, 1329-1335.—A psychic disturbance was demonstrated by clinical, endocrine, and psychiatric surveys to the etiological factor in 27 cases (23 in Negroes) of pseudocyesis (false pregnancy). The symptoms and signs, which were sufficient to convince 16 of the 40 examining physicians that 9 of the patients were pregnant, were due to an intense desire for children in these women. The basic mechanism appeared to be a conversion of anxiety arising from conflict between strong maternal drives plus the stress of present life situations in favor of pregnancy and folklore, early teachings and experiences which negatively conditioned the patient in regard to reproduction.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2913. Grace, William J., & Graham, David T. Relationship of specific attitudes and emotions to certain bodily diseases. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 243-251.—A total of 128 patients with various diseases such as urticaria, eczema, asthma, diarrhea, migraine, etc., were studied. Each of these conditions was found to be associated with a particular attitude toward the precipitating situation, i.e., there were physiological changes specific to each attitude. It is concluded that emotion should be defined to mean, "an attitude with its associated physiological changes."—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

2914. Hollender, Marc H. Psychological reactions to cortisone. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 306-308.—A case is reported describing the psychological reactions of the patient to cortisone.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

(See also abstract 3081)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

2915. Baldwin, Marcella Vig. A clinico-experimental investigation into the psychologic aspects of multiple sclerosis. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 115, 299-342.—This study, conducted on 34 female multiple sclerotic patients with an equal number of matched controls investigated the following 4 areas; intellectual deterioration in multiple sclerosis, typical emotional and personality changes; the patient's perception of the "experience of his illness"; and

analysis of the case histories of multiple sclerotics, to investigate the role of emotional factors in the development of the disease.—J. A. Stern.

2916. Benton, Arthur L. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.), & Abramson, Leonard S. Gerstmann symptoms following electroshock treatment. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 248-257.—30 psychotic men, examined almost immediately after electroshock convulsion, were tested for the presence of finger agnosia, right-left disorientation, agraphia, and acalculia, all held by Juba as components of the Gerstmann "syndrome." Protocols indicate that 14 patients exhibited 1 or more of these transient symptoms with concurrence of 2 or more the exception. The concept of "syndrome" as such is questioned and the theory advanced that these symptoms occur together as "the accident of proximity of cortical centers rather than in terms of basic psychologic relationships."—L. A. Pennington.

2917. Chusid, Joseph G. (Columbia U., New York.), & Pacella, Bernard L. The electroencephalogram in the electric shock therapies. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 116, 95-107.—A review of the literature dealing with changes in the electroencephalogram before, during, and after electroshock therapy. The findings of the various investigators are discussed and general conclusions are drawn.—J. A. Stern.

2918. Davies-Eysenck, Margaret. (National Hosp., Queen Square, London.) Cognitive factors in epilepsy. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1952, 15, 39-44.—Cattell's test of retentivity, Raven's progressive matrices, the Mill Hill Vocabulary and a series of fluency tests were given to 161 epileptic patients of which 39 children and young adults were retested two years later. 57 children were compared with a control group matched individually for sex, age, and score on the progressive matrices. Comparisons are made between patients and normals, "improving" versus "unchanged or worsening" clinical condition, types of epileptic attacks and education. With no significant difference in mean IQ the patients perform more poorly on the matrices and over 12% are "below the level of mental deficiency on both the verbal and non-verbal test". Patients with "unchanged or worsening" clinical condition show a significant fall in vocabulary quotient on retesting after an interval of two years which is apparently most pronounced in patients with petit mal attacks. 10 references.—M. L. Simmel.

2919. Garber, Miles D., Jr. Some emotional aspects of poliomyelitis. *Publ. Hlth Nurs.*, 1952, 44, 340-344; 363.—Emotional reactions to poliomyelitis are illustrated by the citing of case histories in this article and some methods of preventing or attenuating the effects of the disease on the patient's personality are suggested. Such reactions as fear, loss of pride in one's self through deformity and loss of physical skills, depressed reactions to the separation from the mother and home surroundings dependency prolonged by length of convalescence,

denial of the handicap through excessive activity or delinquency are often seen in the polio patient. If personnel act the part of good loving parents, much of the emotional damage can be prevented.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Current Lit.* . . . Handicapped.)

2920. Garrison, Mortimer, Jr., & Olin, Tom D. Attitude evaluation. In Mettler, Fred A., *Psychosurgical problems*, (see 27: 2925), 218-238.—On the basis of self descriptions elicited in 2 interviews pre- and post-operatively, it was found that psychosurgery failed to bring about any overall change in attitude. Some patients believed that operation had benefited them, others that it made them worse, while some denied that the operation had taken place. About half of the operatees gave evidence of more or less complete pre-operative amnesia of one to 2 weeks duration; this was not related to the surgical technique utilized.—C. T. Bever.

2921. Hoch, Paul H., Cattell, James P., & Pennes, Harry H. Report of the psychiatric discipline. In Mettler, Fred A., *Psychosurgical problems*, (see 27: 2925), 279-307.—Methodology, selection, rating scales, and results of this series of psychotic patients treated with psychosurgery are described. Individual case descriptions are reported. No correlation was noted between the slight improvement observed and the diagnosis, duration of illness, previous shock therapy, response to sodium amytal, or oscillations in clinical course. Degree of deterioration and pre-operative prognostic rating were not related to post-operative improvement.—C. T. Bever.

2922. Kinder, Elaine F., & Willenson, David. Time-sampling study of behavior. In Mettler, Fred A., *Psychosurgical problems*, (see 27: 2925), 239-253.—A method for time-sampling the activity of individuals is described. Study before and after 4 types of psychosurgery revealed increases in activity more commonly in patients younger than 40 and decreases in those over 40. There was no evidence that changes were related to the amount or location of neural tissue involved. Decreased activity was usual in "social sessions" over that shown by either patient while alone.—C. T. Bever.

2923. King, Henry Eugene, & Clausen, Johs. Psychophysiology. In Mettler, Fred A., *Psychosurgical problems*, (see 27: 2925), 254-274.—11 tests exploring visual, auditory, somesthetic-kinesthetic, and motor functions were applied to group of psychotic patients before and after frontal lobe surgery. Sensory function was not generally altered except some tendency toward reduced function was noted in the tests of Spaced Perception and High Tone Acuity. Immediately following the venous ligation operation motor function was reduced. The findings are discussed with reference to related observations on sensorimotor aspects of the frontal lobes.—C. T. Bever.

2924. Landis, Carney, & Zubin, Joseph. Discussion of psychologic investigations. In Mettler, Fred A., *Psychosurgical problems*, (see 27: 2925), 275-278.—No patient made a recovery from psycho-

sis following this series of different kinds of brain operations, most of which were nonspecific in character. Intellectual function was not permanently impaired, but certain functions were performed with decreased efficiency for 2 to 3 weeks post-operatively. Tentative explanations of this transient loss are presented.—C. T. Bever.

2925. Mettler, Fred A., (Ed.) *Psychosurgical problems*. New York, Blakiston, 1952. xii, 357 p. \$7.00.—This second group of patients was treated with 4 psychosurgical procedures: 12 venous ligations, 2 thermocoagulations, 9 transorbital lobotomies and 2 thalamotomies, with control subjects. Topics discussed include: nature of the project, hospital management and social evaluation, surgical procedures, medical and neurological conditions, psychologic investigations, and report of the psychiatric discipline. An appendix gives the status of patients included in the first project, 2 years after their operation. 10 page bibliography.—C. T. Bever.

2926. Mettler, Fred A., & Landis, Carney. *Conclusions*. In Mettler, Fred A., *Psychosurgical problems*, (see 27: 2925), 308-323.—Methodology, material, anatomic, physiologic and psychologic data of the second group treated with one of 4 frontal lobe operations, are reviewed. Rate of release from the hospital in this and other projects is compared. The influence of psychosurgery is discussed and 2 hypotheses as to the effect of psychosurgery are put forward: (1) narrowing of the field of attention so that the patient tends to be stimulus bound, (2) mental confusion is increased by interference with the associative linking mental elements.—C. T. Bever.

2927. Morrow, Robert S. (Bronx (N. Y.) *Veterans Admin. Hosp.*), & Cohen, Jacob. The diagnostic memory scale: I. Comparison of brain-damaged patients and normal controls. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 14, 241-246.—4 tests for different kinds of memory were given to 44 brain-damaged and 46 control male veterans below age 45. The groups were equated for age, schooling, and general level of information. Brain cases were significantly inferior, at the 5% level, in recall of old verbal material, immediate incidental recall of new material, delayed recall of new material, retroactive inhibition, recognition of new material, and recall of complex new material. Recall for old visual material was not significantly different. 20 references.—J. Bucklew.

2928. North, Robert D., Lesser, Gerald S., Berg, Esta A., & Zubin, Joseph. *Complex mental functions: memory, learning, mental set, and perceptual tasks*. In Mettler, Fred A., *Psychosurgical problems*, (see 27: 2925), 195-217.—14 tasks with many of the scales in preliminary stages of development, were used to test the effects of psychosurgery. The data, insufficient for definite conclusions, suggest that "forced" tempo learning seemed somewhat easier post-operatively while "free" tempo learning somewhat more difficult. No striking changes for the worse were noted. During the period covered by

the psychologic examinations little or no amelioration of mental illness was evident.—C. T. Bever.

2929. Parkinson, Dwight; Rucker, C. Wilbur, & Craig, Winchell McK. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) Visual hallucinations associated with tumors of the occipital lobe. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 66-68.—A review of 50 tumor cases, presented from the clinical-descriptive standpoint, indicates that 12 patients experienced visual hallucinations during the course of the illness. It is concluded that from lesions limited strictly to the occipital lobe, hallucinations, if present, are usually "of the unformed variety and are limited to the opposite field, usually to the area of a field defect."—L. A. Pennington.

2930. Polykovskii, M. G., & Dobronravov, S. N. *Elektroenkefalografii pri kozhevnikovskii epilepsii*. (Electroencephalography in Kozhevnikovskii's epilepsy.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(5), 47-49.—Electroencephalograms are adduced which show that pathological changes in all sectors of the cerebral cortex occur in Kozhevnikovskii's epilepsy.—I. D. London.

2931. Sheer, Daniel Elvin, & Shuttleworth, Margaret. *Psychometric studies*. In Mettler, Fred A., *Psychosurgical problems*, (see 27: 2925), 152-194.—The Wechsler-Bellevue Forms I and II, the Porteus Maze, the Weigl, and revised Homograph tests were given to 22 psychosurgical patients pre- and post-operatively and to 6 controls. The findings indicate a temporary loss in the post-operative period on the Porteus, Weigl, and Homograph tests and a change in the ability to improve with practice for at least 6 months post-operatively. None of the psychometric procedures revealed a permanent deficit.—C. T. Bever.

2932. Williams, Moyra, & Zangwill, O. L. (Oxford U., England.) *Memory defects after head injury*. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1952, 15, 54-58.—24 cases with closed head injuries of varying degrees of severity as indicated by post-traumatic and retrograde amnesia were subjected to a study of other memory defects several weeks after injury. Two-thirds of the group showed defects extending beyond the period of retrograde amnesia and occurring somewhat more frequently if the post-traumatic amnesia persisted for an hour or more and, regardless of the duration of post-traumatic amnesia, where retrograde amnesia extends beyond a few seconds. Similar findings in patients after electroshock therapy are discussed. The author concludes that these defects are "severe grades of reversible disturbances and due to impairment of recall rather than absolute amnesia." 6 case presentations. 15 references.—M. L. Simmel.

2933. Zubin, Joseph. *The design of the psychologic investigation*. In Mettler, Fred A., *Psychosurgical problems*, (see 27: 2925), 146-151.—The great basic difficulties facing the psychologist in evaluating the psychologic changes accompanying frontal lobe operations are presented and discussed.

The following problems were selected: (1) psychometric functions, (2) complex mental functions, (3) attitude evaluation, (4) observational studies, and (5) psychophysiological function. The problems in design of the experiments and the selection of patients are described.—C. T. Bever.

(See also abstracts 2818, 2889)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

2934. Baker, Louise. *Personal experience books. Hosp. Bk Guide*, 1952, 13(4), 32-36.—The therapeutic value of "personal experience" books written by the chronically ill or physically handicapped is often negative for the patient-reader. While the writing of the books is of therapeutic value to the writer, too often the book sets an impossible goal for the patient, or in the case of children, for the patient's parents. Until convalescence is in its final stage, the book which is entertaining, distracting, or instructional should be given the patient; when the patient is in the process of personal recovery, physical and emotional, he may choose to read what others with similar experiences have had to say.—(Rewritten from *Bull. Current Lit.* . . . *Handicapped*.)

2935. Graham, Earl C. (*American Foundation for the Blind, New York*.) *Sources of information on rehabilitation. Wilson Libr. Bull.*, 1952, 26, 672-674.—Lists 17 national voluntary health and welfare agencies as well as the titles of their official periodical publications, 11 professional organizations and the titles of professional journals, Federal agencies which distribute informational material about the handicapped, and the titles of 34 pamphlets and bulletins containing basic information concerning the handicapped and what can be done to help them.—A. J. Sproh.

2936. Krusen, Frank H. (Ed.) *Physical medicine and rehabilitation for the clinician*. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1951. xv, 371 p. \$6.50.—Prepared by a group of medical specialists (including the social worker, occupational therapist, and physiologist) to acquaint others with this rapidly growing new specialty, the volume, comprised of 39 chapters, is divided into 4 sections as follows: (1) therapeutic application of physical agents and procedures (11 chapters); (2) diagnostic applications (with 4 chapters dealing with electrodiagnostic methods, muscle testing, skin resistance and temperature measures); (3) clinical aspects (17 chapters) including chapters on asthma, arthritis, hemiplegia, paraplegia, cerebral palsy, poliomyelitis, among other topics; (4) fundamentals of physiology and related problems.—L. A. Pennington.

2937. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. *Employment of the physically handicapped, a checklist of publications in print, compiled by the Library*. Chicago: The Society, 1952. 5 p. (mimeo.)—A recently compiled bibliography, listing books, pamphlets and reprints, bibliographies, and periodicals concerned with the problems relating to the employment of the handicapped with brief an-

notations, price of publications and where they may be obtained.

2938. Nelson, Max. *A comparison of electrocutaneous differentiation of vowels through a 1-electrode and 2-electrode system. Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 119.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1951.

2939. Rothstein, Jerome H. *Classified bibliography: guidance and clinical diagnosis of the handicapped*. San Francisco, Calif.: San Francisco State College, Division of Education, Special Education Dept., 1952. 63 p. (Mimeo.)—922-item bibliography arranged under headings of general reference, counseling, testing, educational and vocational training, and employment.—A. J. Sproh.

2940. v. Stockert, F. G. *Störungen der Darstellungsfunktion bei Sinnesdefekt. Gleichzeitig ein Beitrag zum Agnosie-Problem*. (Disturbances of the representative function as a result of sensory deficit: a contribution to the problem of agnosia.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 121-126.—To study the effects of congenital blindness on children's capacity for plastic representation, subjects were asked to form from plasticine a plate, with knife, fork, and spoon, and a head. Characteristic of the products was a lack of proportion in the size of component details. Another series of experiments with children deaf and dumb from birth, using the Jung list, the Rorschach test, and doll play, generally disclosed a relatively concrete mode of response: "Abstract reflections and logical organization are lacking; single details are arranged in series without relationship to one another."—E. W. Eng.

(See also abstract 2483)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

2941. Campbell, Clyde M. (Ed.) *Practical applications of democratic administration*. New York: Harper and Bros., 1952. x, 325 p. \$3.00.—11 authors, including the editor, contribute to this volume. "The purpose of this book is threefold: first, to help administrators and prospective administrators see the significant role that education plays in the furtherance of desirable human relationships; second, to give added meanings and new interpretations to the concept of educational leadership in a free society; third, to describe possible ways of putting educational programs into action in public school settings." Part 1 presents papers on educational leadership and psychological research related to democratic and authoritarian leadership. Part 2 applies these concepts to school situations. Part 3 discusses the preparation of leaders. Questions, a central problem, and a bibliography follow each chapter.—H. A. Grace.

2942. Charters, W. W., Jr. (*U. Illinois, Urbana*.) *The school as a social system. Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1952, 22, 41-50.—A survey of 69 studies, completed between 1948 and 1951, on various aspects of the sociology of education: the concept and measurement of role, leadership and authority relations,

communication, motility of personnel, informal groups, sociometry, interaction analysis, and theories of organization. The author emphasizes that "educational research has been directed primarily toward describing practices and technics of school personnel rather than inquiring into the entire system of interrelationships among them and the social consequences of these relationships."—*W. W. Brickman.*

2943. Derivière, H. *La psychotechnique au service des éducateurs.* (Psychotechnology at the service of educators.) In *Baumgarten, Fransiska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 272-275.—Only the psychotechnician can furnish to the educator the synthesis of psychotechnological elements,—biometric, sensorial, medical and behavioral,—which are as indispensable in the individual problem of the vocation as in that of individual development.—*G. E. Bird.*

2944. Mosier, Richard D. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Cybernetics and the educative process.* *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 3, 147-150.—". . . now there is opened up to us a route of investigation and research which will link the science of education with all the physical and biological and social sciences which take cybernetics as the thread of continuity leading from one to another." Implications are suggested with respect to "the mechanism of purpose," "habit as inference," "logic and the educative process," and "the techniques of education."—*T. E. Newland.*

2945. Mursell, James L. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) *Psychology for modern education.* New York: Norton, 1952. x, 610 p. \$3.90.—The established topics of educational psychology are treated with special reference to their bearing upon the focal proposition that ". . . education is the shaping of personality." Although no distinctly partisan psychological viewpoint is avowed, a dynamic concept of learning is stressed, and the treatment of motivation is extensive. The course of learning in general, the several "kinds" of learning, transfer, and growth as processes determining personality development are considered. Additional topics are abilities and traits, the curriculum and personality, and teaching. 758-item bibliography, questions for discussion, suggested chapter readings.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

2946. Parsons, Talcott. *Religious perspectives of college teaching in sociology and social psychology.* New Haven: The Edward W. Hazen Foundation, 1952, 47 p. 25¢.—This essay includes 6 sections: (1) an introductory definition of terms; (2) the motivation of religious beliefs and behavior; (3) some complications of religious and secular motivations; (4) religion as a source of creative innovation; (5) some features of the religious situation in America; and (6) the sociologist as a teacher.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2947. Rokeach, Milton. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*) *Psychological aspects of authoritarian and democratic leadership.* In *Campbell, Clyde M., Practical applications of democratic administration*, (see 27: 2941), 81-111.—The author

refers to the stimulus for leadership research brought about by the recent totalitarian states. The California studies are briefly reviewed and their relevance for democratic administration indicated. The childhood and situational factors contributing toward differences in leadership character are cited. Finally, the author compares authoritarian and democratic atmospheres. 23 references.—*H. A. Grace.*

SCHOOL LEARNING

2948. Allen, William. (*San Diego (Calif.) State College.*) *Readability of instructional film commentary.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 164-168.—The level of readability at which the oral commentaries of factual instructional films were written had a measurable effect upon the learning of the factual content of the film. Commentary written one grade level below the present grade level of the pupils resulted in significantly greater learning than did commentary written one grade level above. The Flesch, Dale-Chall, and Lorge Readability Formulas were about equal in predicting the comparative readability of film commentaries when several were measured. However, the Lorge Formula consistently predicted a reading level approximately 2 years lower than the Flesch Reading Ease Formula, and the Dale-Chall Formula varied in its prediction. The incorporation of such human interest factors as questions, imperatives, and personal pronouns in a film that lends itself to such humanizing resulted in much greater learning than when such a procedure was not used. The length of the passage had no measurable effect upon the learning from the films.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

2949. Anderson, Irving H. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*), & Dearborn, Walter F. *The psychology of teaching reading.* New York: Ronald Press Co., 1952. x, 382 p. \$4.75.—The authors have adopted a consistent psychological approach to the reading process in this book. Techniques of teaching reading are related to the relevant underlying psychological processes of learning with emphasis on motivational, emotional, and cognitive variables. The 8 chapters of the volume include discussions of such topics as reading readiness, eye movements in reading, word perception, instructional methods, and the measurement of reading achievement. 368-item bibliography.—*G. G. Thompson.*

2950. Brinkley, S. G. (*Emory U., Ga.*) *Mental activity in college classes: student estimate of relative value of ten learning situations.* *J. exp. Educ.*, 1952, 20, 373-378.—Data have been accumulated over a period of 20 years on students' estimates of situations which required the greatest degree of alertness and concentration on their part. The 10 situations they were asked to rank included activities like reading or studying alone, studying with a small group, taking a written examination, preparing a special report, and the like. Written exams and participating in a group discussion ranked highest over the years as demanding alertness and concentra-

tion. Listening to student reports ranked consistently lowest. Over the 20 year period quiz recitation rose in importance for the students and science laboratory exercises declined. "The Written Examination is the most potent situation for keeping the student mentally awake."—G. G. Thompson.

2951. Carpenter, C. R., & Greenhill, L. P. A scientific approach to informational-instructional film production and utilization. *J. Soc. Motion Pict. Television Engrs.*, 1952, 58, 415-427.—The authors report on the research program sponsored by the military services during the past 4 years dedicated to production of 16 mm. informational films. Research findings and implications are reported to the following variables: viewing conditions, repetition, rate of development, participation, showing errors to be avoided, camera angle, motion, idea density, introductions and summaries, pretests and knowledge of results, color versus black-and-white, special effects, exclusive use of films, personalized commentary, and practice in learning from films.—E. W. J. Faison.

2952. Carroll, John B. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & Richards, S. Earle. Instruction in foreign languages. *Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1952, 22, 116-135.—Although the literature on the teaching of foreign languages since 1946 is extensive, only few of the writings can be described as constituting educational research. A total of 144 contributions are examined under the headings of bibliographies, reviews, and reference works general discussions of trends and objectives; the psychology of learning foreign languages; general methods; methods of teaching German, French, Spanish, and other languages; oral-aural methods; the investigation of the teaching of a second language and other experimental studies; the testing of achievement; and prognosis of success in learning a foreign language.—W. W. Brickman.

2953. Davis, Frederick B. (Hunter Coll., New York.) Research in reading in high school and college. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1952, 22, 76-88.—Research in reading problems on the high-school and college level since 1948 dealt with bibliographical materials, diagnostic and teaching methods, results of remedial-reading instruction, eye-movement training, physical factors related to reading (typography, visual and other physical defects, readability studies), reading preferences and interests, comic books, personality factors, oral reading, comprehension in reading, and reading tests. 122-item bibliography.—W. W. Brickman.

2954. Dowd, Robert J. (U. New Hampshire, Durham.) Underachieving students of high capacity. *J. higher Educ.*, 1952, 23, 327-330.—Best and poorest achievers among students in the highest decile in scholastic aptitude as measured by the A.C.E. were studied. Personality questionnaires revealed no differences between the 2 groups. Whatever factors operated to depress achievement in college operated similarly before the students entered college as shown by high school achievement.

Underachievement was significantly more frequent among males than females. Among factors which showed no difference between the groups were: age at college entrance, extra-curricular activities, part-time employment, concern over finances, and size of high school graduating class.—M. Murphy.

2955. Fitzgerald, James A. (Fordham U., New York.) Research in spelling and handwriting. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1952, 22, 89-95.—The research in the teaching of spelling between 1948 and 1951 revealed much attention to word selection and grade placement, greater emphasis on teaching methodology, and some concern with the integration of spelling with the other language arts. There is also evidence of a revival of interest in the teaching of handwriting. Research is necessary on the various problems of manuscript and cursive writing. 31 references.—W. W. Brickman.

2956. Gauger, Paul William. The effect of gesture and the presence or absence of the speaker on the listening comprehension of eleventh and twelfth grade high school pupils. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 116-117.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Wisconsin. 1951.

2957. Gunn, M. Agnella (Boston U., Mass.), & Barlow, Elizabeth R. English composition. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1952, 22, 96-101.—A review of 35 studies, completed during 1948-1951, on evaluation in composition, curriculum and method, status of teaching English composition, vocabulary, and prediction of success in college English.—W. W. Brickman.

2958. Ibson, Richard Arthur. Differential effects in the recall of textual materials associated with the inclusion of colored and uncolored illustrations. In *Indiana University . . . Studies in education, Thesis abstract series*, 1951, No. 3. Bloomington, Indiana, 1952, 51-55.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

2959. Kendall, Ken. Film production principles: The subject of research. *J. Soc. Motion Pict. Television Engrs.*, 1952, 58, 428-443.—The results of the research of the Instructional Film Research Program are reported and assessed for their possible meaning for other productions. The research on learning accelerators, such as, verbal level, participation, rate of development, showing of errors, etc. is reported. The factors directly related to effectiveness of films are slow rate of development, knowledge of results, color for crucial cues in the film, repetitive showings. Inconclusive or negligible differences were reported on music, viewing angle, and consecutive versus spaced film showings. Several principles which govern the dynamics of film influence on behavior are given.—E. W. J. Faison.

2960. Keyser, Margaret Lee. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Research in reading in the elementary school. *Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1952, 22, 65-75.—Reviews 65 studies completed since 1949 on the status of reading instruction, teaching materials, experiments in instruction and achievement in reading, and the comparison and criticism of testing results. Recom-

mends further research in the following areas: the teaching of special groups, e.g., superior children; comparison of various teaching methods; sex differences in reading performance; and maturation factors and aspects of training which result in the successful teaching of beginning reading.—W. W. Brickman.

2961. Kinney, Lucien, & Dresden, Katharine (Eds.) (Stanford U., California.) *Better learning through current materials*. Rev. ed. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1952. x, 215 p. \$3.00.—This revised edition (see 24: 3874) contains 3 new chapters concerned with learning to solve life's problems, the community as a current material, and a summary of the major points covered in the book and suggestions for further projects.—C. H. Sprow.

2962. Lehman, Charles F. (Teachers Coll., Brockport, N. Y.) *An investigation of musical achievement and relationship to intelligence and musical talent*. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 623-629.—The Kwalwasser-Dykema Music Tests, the Kwalwasser-Ruch Test of Musical Accomplishment, and the Otis Intelligence Test were used to study first year students in elementary education. Marked gains in accomplishment were found following a semester's instruction in musical theory, but a substantial amount of this training was lost in the ensuing year when no such instruction was given. Correlation between intelligence and accomplishment was .23; between talent and accomplishment r was .41.—M. Murphy.

2963. McCollum, Clifford G. (Iowa State Teachers Coll., Cedar Falls.) *The performance or prospective elementary school teachers in a general physical science course*. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 695-704.—A positive relationship was found between amount of high school science work and grade in the general physical science course, but it was too low to have much predictive value. Scholastic aptitude as measured by the ACE and reading ability as measured by the Nelson-Denny Test were more significantly related to achievement in the course than was the amount of science studied in high school.—M. Murphy.

2964. Melville, S. D., & Frederiksen, Norman. (Princeton U., N. J.) *Achievement of freshman engineering students and the Strong Vocational Interest Blank*. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 169-173.—93 students in the class entering Princeton in 1947 were the subjects in this study. The procedure involved obtaining the correlation of each scale on the Strong test with freshman average grade, and with an adjusted average grade. The average engineering student had relatively high interest in activities associated with occupations stressing scientific work and business sales and administration. 8 of the correlations between freshman average grade and the Strong scales were significant at the 5% level or better. They suggest that academic success for this group was directly related to interest in activities associated with men in scientific occupations, and inversely related to interest in activities associ-

ated with men in occupations stressing business detail and sales.—W. H. Osterberg.

2965. Philips, Betty Jane Wilson. *An evaluation of two methods of teaching selected consonant sounds to primary grade children*. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations* . . . Pennsylvania State College, 1951, 14, 284-288.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 263 pages, \$3.29, Publ. No. 3268.

2966. Pond, Frederick L. (Dept. Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.) *A simplified method for scoring an inventory of reading experiences*. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 585-597.—A new and simplified method of assigning weights to replies on an inventory previously published is described. The inventory is reproduced and grade and percentile norms obtained.—M. Murphy.

2967. Preston, Ralph C., & Botel, Morton. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) *The relation of reading skill and other factors to the academic achievement of 2048 college students*. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1952, 20, 363-371.—Low relationships were obtained between college achievement and each of the following: reading skill as measured by the Iowa Silent Reading Test, college aptitude as measured by the Scholastic Aptitude Test, and maturity as determined by veteran status. The authors are impressed, despite the paucity of supporting evidence, with the importance of persistence, emotional adjustment, attitudes, interest, and level of aspiration as basic factors in college achievement. Further, they plan in future work "to use a test which measures comprehension practically independent of a student's speed of reading. Not only will such a test do a better job of screening, but it will furnish more helpful diagnostic data."—G. G. Thompson.

2968. Shaffer, John Richard. *Relationships of certain high school background factors to achievement on a test of English usage by Indiana University freshmen*. In *Indiana University . . . Studies in education, Thesis abstract series*, 1951, No. 3. Bloomington, Indiana, 1952, 159-164.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation.

2969. Sperry, Bessie M., Staver, Nancy, & Mann, Harold. (Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Mass.) *Destructive fantasies in certain learning difficulties*. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 356-365.—Although there is no typical clinical picture of the child whose problem is difficulty with learning, certain children need not to learn in order to defend themselves against certain fantasies of destruction. There are 2 ways these children may prevent themselves from learning: (1) the general process of seeing, hearing and doing becomes inhibited for certain types of material, or (2) the material to be learned itself has a specific fantasy meaning to the child, and the use of it is blocked. A case is presented illustrating the first.—R. E. Perl.

2970. Tresselt, M. E. (New York U., New York.) *The how-to-study course*. *J. Psychol.*,

1952, 34, 31-35.—A survey was made of "How to study" courses, 16 colleges completing questionnaires. Instructors were primarily on the master's level, median of 3 years teaching experience. Enrollments ranged from 5 to the entire freshman class, often by assignment when poor study or poor aptitude is detected. Benefits were in general considered good, half a letter grade improvement being reported by several colleges, with the reservation that individual motivation actually determined the results.—*R. W. Husband.*

2971. Twyford, Loran C., Jr. A comparison of methods for measuring profiles of learning from instructional films. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 498-503.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 221 pages, \$2.76, Publ. No. 3314.

2972. Vandermeer, A. W. Effects of film-viewing practice on learning from instructional films. *USN Spec. Dev. Cent., Tech. Rep.*, SDC-269-7-20, 1952. 12 p.—4 new science films were shown to study the relationship between film learning and the viewer's characteristics. Experimental subjects who had previously seen 44 science films learned more than controls. Points stressed are the significance of unguided practice in film viewing, intent to learn, proper announcements, effective review, and avoidance of note-taking.—*R. Tyson.*

2973. Wilt, Miriam E. The teaching of listening—and why. *Educ. Screen* 1952, 31, 144-146; 163.—Results of 1452 questionnaires which assessed teacher opinion on the following factors are reported: (1) the amount of time children are supposed to listen in the average classroom; (2) the amount of time teachers think that children learn by listening; (3) relative importance of listening compared to other language activities; (4) importance of listening skills when majority of group is listening is evidence of teaching of listening in classrooms. Implications based on this study are given.—*E. W. J. Faison.*

(See also abstracts 2425, 2560, 2565, 2659, 2681, 2994, 2997)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

2974. Culver, Wallace Waldeck. A study of social attitudes of German and American high school students as related to authoritarianism. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 504-508.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 285 pages, \$3.56, Publ. No. 3315.

2975. Drucker, A. J., & Remmers, H. H. (*Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.*). Environmental determinants of basic difficulty problems. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 379-381.—On the SRA Youth Inventory . . . "significantly more Basic Difficulty problems were checked by the following groups of pupils, environmentally differentiated:

1. Those of low economic status. 2. Those whose mothers did not finish high school. 3. Those whose fathers did not finish high school. 4. Catholic pupils."—*L. N. Solomon.*

2976. Fry, Franklyn D. (*Pennsylvania St. Coll., State College, Pa.*) A normative study of the reactions manifested by college students and by state prison inmates in response to the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study, and the Thematic Apperception Test. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 27-30.—The MMPI, P-F, and TAT were given 121 male and 115 female college students, 114 males and 112 females at state prisons. Frustration to external influences was greater in males than females and greater in college students than prisoners; to internal (self-blame) greater in females and prisoners. On MMPI male prisoners exceed males in college on hypochondriasis, depression, psychopathic deviate, paranoia, schizophrenia, and hypomania; female prisoners over college females in depression, psychopathic deviate, sexual interests, and paranoia. On TAT depression and dejection were evoked in these ratios as compared with normal adults: female prisoners 6:1, male prisoners 5:1, male college students 5:1, female college students 4:1.—*R. W. Husband.*

2977. Mallinson, George Greisen (*Western Michigan Coll. of Educ., Kalamazoo.*), & Crumrine, William M. An investigation of the stability of interests of high school students. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 369-383.—The Kuder Preference Record was given to 250 students in the 9th grade and again in the 12th grade. On the basis of the results obtained it is considered undesirable to counsel students at the ninth grade level on the assumption that their interests will remain constant to the 12th grade. The highest area remained highest for 52% of the students; the lowest area remained lowest for 43%. However, for 80% of the students the highest area remained among the highest three; for 76% the lowest area remained among the lowest three.—*M. Murphy.*

2978. Mertens, Marjorie S. The effects of mental hygiene motion pictures on the self-regarding attitudes and self perceptions of college girls. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 459-462.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 107 pages, \$1.34, Publ. No. 3306.

2979. See, Harold W. Some implications of intelligence, grade, and sex to certain aspects of pupil attitudes and attained information. In *Indiana University . . . Studies in education, Thesis abstract series*, 1951, No. 3. Bloomington, Indiana, 1952, 145-152.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation.

2980. Tuddenham, Read D. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) Studies in reputation: I. Sex and grade differences in school children's evaluation of their peers. II. The diagnosis of social adjustment. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1951, 66(1), 58 p.—2 papers re-

porting upon research in the area of reputation analysis. Tuddenham describes a reputation test program applied in Grade I, III and V of the elementary school. The test was made up of a series of short word pictures to which the children were expected to respond with the name of a person fitting the description. The first paper is concerned with the analysis of the results to establish any demonstrated sex and/or age group differences toward one another and toward themselves as revealed by this test. Age differences were found to be less marked than sex differences with boys being markedly unfavorable and girls markedly favorable following closely the stereotyped concepts of the boy as aggressive and dominant, the little girl as docile and well behaved. In the second paper the uses of this test as a diagnostic instrument were discussed.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

(See also abstracts 2593, 2646, 2673)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

2981. Eastep, Chester Sylvester. A survey of the administration of classes for children with retarded mental development in the public high schools of Pennsylvania. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 259-264.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 133 pages, \$1.66, Publ. No. 3264.

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

2982. Farber, Robert Holton. Guidance implications of the freshman testing program at DePauw University. In *Indiana University . . . Studies in education, Thesis abstract series*, 1951, No. 3. Bloomington, Indiana, 1952, 37-42.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation.

2983. Froehlich, Clifford P., & Darley, John G. Studying students; guidance methods of individual analysis. Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1952. xviii, 411 p.—Data from 7 crucial areas of a student's life are regarded as basic to effective counseling, and both test and non-test or observational methods for analyzing the individual student in these aspects are described in this handbook for teachers and counselors. Statistical techniques for the analysis of test data are explained and demonstrated. Observational methods discussed include the interview and the use of self-report documents. The usual test areas are covered. A chapter is devoted to the identification of student problems.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

2984. Gehman, Winfield Scott, Jr. Analysis of a program involving required psychological counseling and other services for a college population having serious scholastic difficulties. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 449-453.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 134 pages, \$1.68, Publ. No. 3304.

2985. Simes, Frank J. The development of a basis for the selection of resident advisers at the Pennsylvania State College. In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 308-313.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 125 pages, \$1.56, Publ. No. 3272.

2986. Ungricht, Jean. Die akademische Berufsberatung in Zürich. (The university bureau of vocational guidance in Zurich.) In *Baumgarten, Fransiska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 416-420.—The task of solving problems concerning the choice of vocation and of university studies is undertaken by this bureau. The tests given are based on the practical work of different occupations. French summary.—*G. E. Bird.*

2987. U. S. Office of Education. Supervised practice in counselor preparation. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1952, 26 p. 20¢.—This is one of a series of committee reports on counselor preparation, growing out of the 9th National Conference of State Supervisors of Guidance Services and Counselor Trainers held in the spring of 1948. Purposes of supervised practice, competencies to be developed in the trainees, methods to be used for achieving competencies, materials to be used, and current practices in counselor training programs are reported.—*F. Costin.*

2988. Zerfoss, Karl P. (George Williams Coll., Chicago, Ill.) Guidance—Central or peripheral? *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 561-570.—Guidance practices and philosophy at the high school and college levels as described in current literature are surveyed with special reference to the question whether guidance is centralized with specialists or decentralized throughout the staff. It is concluded that both specialized services and more generalized guidance activities are necessary.—*M. Murphy.*

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

2989. Carrillo, Lawrence W., Jr., & Reichart, Robert R. (Oregon State Coll., Corvallis.) The use of a "caution factor" to increase the predictive value of the A.C.E. examination for students of engineering. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 361-368.—The "caution factor" is the ratio of the number of correct responses to the number of responses attempted. Combination scores are obtained by multiplying Q-scores, L-scores, and Total Scores by the appropriate ratio. Combining scores with the caution factor as described increased the predictive value of the test for grades in the first-year engineering curriculum.—*M. Murphy.*

2990. Chauncey, Henry. (Educ. Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.) The use of the Selective Service College Qualification Test in the deferment of college students. *Science*, 1952, 116, 73-79.—A "Selective Service regulation . . . provides that college students high in educational aptitude may

be deferred to continue their training. . . . This article summarizes some points of interest in the development of the College Qualification Test and presents some of the findings now available from the first series of administrations."—B. R. Fisher.

2991. Eimicke, Victor William. (*City Coll., New York.*) Testing and evaluation procedures in business education. In *Baumgarten, Fransiska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 280-281.—Evaluation should include analysis of ability, personality, achievement tests, rating scales for the teacher and the student, and post-training checks on performance. A pattern for appraisal and maintenance of a testing and evaluation proceedings unit is presented. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2992. Gibson, Anne Marie. A study of the relationship of the general aptitude test battery and academic achievement in the School of Business, Indiana University. In *Indiana University . . . Studies in education, Thesis abstract series*, 1951, No. 3. Bloomington, Indiana, 1952, 43-49.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation.

2993. Schenk-Danzinger, Lotte. Persönlichkeitserfassung und diagnose von schulschwierigkeiten mit hilfe de Wiener Entwicklungstests. (Diagnosis of personality and questionnaire of school difficulties with the help of Viennese school tests.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 205-207.—This new series of tests is set for school age and measures not only the different stages of maturation of personality but the causes of school difficulties. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

2994. Spaulding, Geraldine. The composition of the independent school norms for the Cooperative French Tests. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1952, No. 59, 93-99.—The Bureau's procedures are described and analysed, with the conclusion that the school grade in which French is begun has little influence on achievement. The norms resulting from the classifying and combining procedures furnish frames of reference for the interpretation of individual scores. Tables are presented.—G. E. Bird.

2995. Townsend, Agatha. Results of the new revision of the Stanford Achievement Test in several independent schools. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1952, No. 59, 65-76.—Somewhat different aspects of achievement are measured by the old and the new spelling tests, but the relationship is closer than in language and arithmetic. These, however, agree as closely as might be expected. Many of the part tests in the Primary, Elementary and Advanced Batteries are suitable for independent schools, but portions of the Advanced are too easy for able pupils in Grades 7 and 8. Further experimentation is advised.—G. E. Bird.

2996. Traxler, Arthur E. Twelve years of experience with the Junior Scholastic Aptitude Test. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1952, No. 59, 79-92.—The numerical score seems less reliable and valid than the verbal score. As with scores on all other tests, both of these

should be studied in relation to other information concerning each pupil. The JSAT, however, merits wider use than it now has among independent schools.—G. E. Bird.

2997. Traxler, Arthur E., & Townsend, Agatha. Some data on the results of the Cummings World History Test among independent school pupils. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1952, No. 59, 77-78.—The Cummings World History Test is designed to measure knowledge of world history and understanding of important movements and social trends over a period of centuries. It was administered to 487 pupils in 19 independent schools. Scores are high in reliability and they agree with grades in world history courses in the majority of schools sampled.—G. E. Bird.

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

2998. Barr, Arvil S. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) The measurement of teacher characteristics and prediction of teaching efficiency. *Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1952, 22, 169-174.—There has been considerable interest in measuring and predicting teaching success for some time, with new emphases since 1949. Particular attention has been paid to teacher-pupil relations, including pupil opinion of teachers; the significance of the teacher's personality; the location and definition of qualities basic to teaching success; the prediction of teaching success; and the criteria of teaching effectiveness. The author outlines 5 unsolved problems in the area of teaching effectiveness. 39 references.—W. W. Brickman.

2999. Bronstein, Arthur, & Ogilvie, Mardel. (*Queens Coll., Flushing, N. Y.*) The importance of the speech and voice of teacher-candidates as evaluated by appointing officers. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 715-720.—Replies to a questionnaire sent to Superintendents of Schools in cities with a population of over 100,000 indicate that all appointing officers consider speech and voice in selecting personnel, and that the majority gives, it at least "considerable" weight. The evaluation is generally made in an informal interview.—M. Murphy.

3000. Claytor, Mae P. State certification requirements for teachers of atypical children. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1952, 80, 211-220.—This paper has described the special education program as defined from 22 state certification manuals and the District of Columbia. In general the characteristics of the program include: (a) an undergraduate major in elementary or secondary education, (b) valid elementary or secondary teaching credential, (c) teaching experience with the regular school child for a period which varies from 1 to 3 years, and (d) prescribed formal preparation based on general and specific course requirements.—Z. Luria.

3001. Dottrens, Robert. La psychologie dans la formation des maitres secondaires. (Psychology in the training of secondary school teachers.) In *Baumgarten, Fransiska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 270-271.—Many of these teachers refuse to accept the views of psychologists.

They should be willing to relinquish traditional methods that are outmoded and give more interest to the individual pupil than to their personal, intellectual tastes and pursuits.—G. E. Bird.

3002. Haskew, Laurence D. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) Selection, guidance, and preservice preparation of students for public-school teaching. *Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1952, 22, 175-181.—The major reasons for the decline in the productivity of research in this area have been the lack of large-scale, cooperative studies, and the discontinuance of state survey activities that had taken place soon after World War II. Most of the 48 studies for the period 1949-1951 made use of questionnaire surveys of current practice and expressions of opinion obtained by means of a checklist. Very few investigations used tests or other objective methods of measurement for the collection of data and statistical procedures to interpret the data. The subjects covered by the researches included selection and guidance of students, the curriculum, and student teaching and internship.—W. W. Brickman.

3003. Inlow, Gail M. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) Evaluating student-teaching experiences. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 705-714.—Student teaching outcomes were evaluated by student teachers, critic teachers, and university supervisors using an 8-item questionnaire with a 5-point continuum scale. There was a substantial correlation between critic teachers and university supervisors, but the student teachers' ratings correlated only slightly with those of the other 2 groups.—M. Murphy.

3004. Jarecke, Walter H. (*West Virginia U., Morgantown.*) Evaluating teaching success through the use of the teaching judgment test. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 683-694.—The construction, validation and follow-up study of a teaching judgment test are described. The test consists of 16 situations representative of those which may occur in the daily experience of a teacher. The subject is required to rank in order of desirability 5 suggested methods of meeting these situations.—M. Murphy.

3005. Kaplan, Louis. (*Oregon Coll. Education, Monmouth.*) The annoyances of elementary school teachers. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 649-665.—The problems and situations which disturb or annoy elementary school teachers were studied by means of a check list. Teachers were most annoyed by patterns of child behavior which violated the teachers' standards of conduct or challenged the teachers' role as leader and disciplinarian. The items causing greatest disturbance or annoyance are indicated.—M. Murphy.

3006. Orleans, Jacob S., Clarke, Daniel; Ostreicher, Leonard, & Standlee, Lloyd. (*College of the City of New York.*) Some preliminary thoughts on the criteria of teacher effectiveness. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 641-648.—The ultimate criteria of the effectiveness of teachers are to be found in the changes which take place in pupil behavior. Predictors of these ultimate criteria may serve as proximate criteria.

The problem is to devise measures of the ultimate criteria, to determine for teachers on the job predictors of these criteria, and to determine whether these predictors are valid for other populations, e.g., those who have never taught.—M. Murphy.

3007. Shaw, Jack. (*Colorado State Coll., Greeley.*) The function of the interview in determining fitness for teacher-training. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 667-681.—The relative effectiveness of 2 methods employed in determining fitness for training in candidates seeking training for teaching social studies are compared: ratings by judges based on objective data concerning the trainee, and ratings made by an interviewer based on these same data plus the data derived from an interview. The first method did not yield ratings that were significantly correlated with the criteria of practice teaching success, but the second method did yield significant correlations.—M. Murphy.

3008. Traphagen, Arthur L. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) Interest patterns and retention and rejection of vocational choice. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 182-185.—The Strong Vocational Interest Blanks of 2 groups were compared: (1) a group of 30 male college students who listed "high school teacher" as the vocational objective at the beginning of counseling and who retained this objective at the conclusion of counseling; and, (2) a group of 30 male college students who originally listed the same objective but who rejected it in favor of another at the conclusion of counseling. It was found that only primary interest patterns are significant discriminators at the 5% level of confidence, and that certain group patterns predicted the retaining or rejecting of the "high school teacher" objective. There was no difference in the masculinity-femininity scores but those who rejected the objective during counseling scored 5 points higher on the OL scale than those who retained the objective.—W. H. Osterberg.

3009. Wrightstone, J. Wayne, Beaumont, Florence S., Forlano, George, & Gastwirth, Paul. (*Board of Education, City of New York.*) An application of sociometric techniques to school personnel. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1952, 20, 301-304.—The sociometric status of 21 teachers evaluated as social isolates by the responses of their fellow teachers was compared with that of a comparable control group after a "socializing experience" for the experimental group. The socialization program for the experimental isolates consisted of joint committee work on "a real honest-to-goodness educational project" with other teachers from the 7 schools who were evaluated as the most popular teachers. The mean gain in social status was about 80% greater for the experimental than for the control group. This difference was found to be statistically significant between the 5 and 10% levels of confidence. Practical difficulties in conducting controlled research in such a social situation are discussed.—G. G. Thompson.

(See also abstract 2416)

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

3010. Baumgarten-Tramer, Franziska. Die Interessen der Belegschaft eines Schweizer industriellen Betriebes. (The interests of personnel in a Swiss industrial enterprise.) *Industr. organ.*, 1952, 21(2), 45-48.—A "catalogue test," consisting of 430 titles of books in 24 fields, was administered to 98 individuals, principally electrotechnicians. The percentage frequency of items chosen in each category was presented in a form of circular interest-profile (Kreisschema). Highest percentages were obtained in the categories of social (79%), "moral" (71%), and "adventurous" (62%) interests, while humor (4%), finances (6%), and love (6%) topics had low ratings. Topics related to occupational work did not have much appeal (19%). Further analysis was made by the frequency count of individual titles. The author interprets the data by emphasizing the feeling of insecurity, leading to a concern with social problems, as the dominating motive.—J. Brožek.

3011. Bernard, M. Un quart de siècle d'applications psychotechniques dans une entreprise de transport de voyageurs. (A quarter of a century of psychotechnical applications in an undertaking of transporting passengers.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 368-375.—The author, who is the director of the psychotechnical laboratory for transportation in Paris, describes the medical, psychotechnical and personal examinations for conductors and drivers of trams and autobuses. Although tests of character have been found useful in the selection of personnel, the Rorschach and the Bernreuter have been less valuable than might be expected in an industrial laboratory.—G. E. Bird.

3012. Bramesfeld, Ing E. Die Wirksamkeit menschlicher Arbeit als Ganzheitsqualität und Gestaltphänomen. (The efficacy of human work in reference to total quality and the Gestalt phenomenon.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 343-345.—The rational organization of industrial work and salaries require the application of the methods of study of individual output. The problem includes the different factors influencing the process of work and the method of time measurement. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

3013. Chandler, A. T. (Dep't. of Labor & Nat'l. Service, Melbourne, Australia.) Job evaluation. *Bull. industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, Melbourne, 1952, 8, 13-21.—In Australia, few firms use formal job evaluation and it is doubtful whether it will ever become widespread as an individual company practice. Awards and general industrial agreements which set minimum rates for many separate classifications of labor extend widely through industry and are binding in one way or another upon almost all employers. The methods of job evaluation, discussed briefly are: ranking method, grading method, factor-comparison method, and point rating method.—W. H. Osterberg.

3014. Coetsier, L. La classification professionnelle générale aux Pays-Bas et en Belgique. (General vocational classification in the Netherlands and Belgium.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 355-362.—In Belgium, as in the Netherlands, preparatory studies have been made showing the necessity of a unifying method of job analysis. This constitutes a source of vocational information, to indicate possibilities of employment, determining a standard of equitable pay and protection against vocational hazards, as well as prevention of unemployment.—G. E. Bird.

3015. Dooher, M. Joseph, & Marquis, Vivienne. (Eds.) The development of executive talent. New York: American Management Association, 1952. 576 p. \$6.75.—This volume is composed of articles by 44 contributors, most of them representing industrial organizations. The material is organized into 6 sections: (1) basic principles and approaches, (2) organization planning, (3) putting the program into action, (4) follow-up counseling, (5) evaluating the program, (6) trends in management development. The seventh section includes 17 case studies taken from large industrial companies and relate to executive and management selection, training, and development programs. Bibliography of approximately 400 items.—C. G. Browne.

3016. Hackl, Karl. Die vollkommene Arbeitsanalyse als Grundlage der Berufsausbildung. (Analysis of integral work based on the vocational formation and the evaluation of production.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 341-342.—The author offers a plan for the establishment of professional monographs based on many different points of view, resulting in a systematic, integral analysis of work. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

3017. Jebesen, Rolfe. Neuere psychologische Untersuchungen zur Ausbildung von gewerblichen Lehrlingen. (Recent psychological investigations regarding the professional organization of industrial training.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 277-279.—The author describes several essential problems in this field, with new methods employed. These include aptitude tests, training in 3 levels, selection and training of personnel charged with organization and the problem of character. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

3018. McGehee, William. (Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C.) What can industrial psychology do for small business (a symposium) 4. Employee training. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 41-44.—Regardless of size of company, the basic problems in training are determining which employees need what kind of training, the content of training, methods of presenting the training and of evaluating the outcomes. 7 pointers are given for helping small business plan training programs. Psychologists can emphasize general principles of training, guide small businesses in planning their training, and make their

services available through trade associations, chambers of commerce, and university centers.—A. S. Thompson.

3019. Morris, Charles Newton. Some characteristics of occupational choice and adjustment in a sample of New York City taxi drivers. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 105-106.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 187 p., \$2.34, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3368.

3020. Ormian, Haim. (*Hebrew U. Jerusalem.*) The influence of the society on the vocational interests of the youth in Israel. In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 435-440.—Of 2,000 pupils tested, 52% are planning to pursue agriculture as an occupation, thus turning away from overcrowded commercial and professional occupations and establishing the social ideal of a working people independent of so-called social aspirations. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

3021. Otis, Jay L. (*Western Reserve U., Cleveland, Ohio.*) What can industrial psychology do for small business (a symposium) 1. Job analysis. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 25-29.—"It is only through this accurate knowledge (from job analysis) that companies can select employees who will be assets rather than liabilities, train them so they develop into efficient workers, and provide wages and working conditions that aid in maintaining good morale. Job analysis is the first step to good employee management."—A. S. Thompson.

3022. Palmade, Guy. Notes sur les méthodes en psychotechnique. (Remarks on the methods in psychotechnology.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 257-261.—Psychotechnology consists of a group of techniques which aim to adapt people to their occupation in the most satisfactory way possible. In sciences and techniques the problems of method become essential; for they not only interpret and orient what exists, but reconstruct future conditions.—G. E. Bird.

3023. Rauchfleisch-Breil, M. A. Erscheinungsformen Leistungsfähigkeit. (Forces in which personal productivity reveals itself.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 349-352.—Personal productivity is characterized by its breadth, depth and continuity. In every occupation these qualities are evident. Also, there are vocations typical of each tendency, approximating the types of Kretschmer and Jung.—G. E. Bird.

3024. Scharff, Monroe B. Human relations in a West German plant. *Personnel*, 1952, 29, 44-49.—The Heidelberg Printing Press Manufacturing Co. (Schnellpressenfabrik) is the organization on which this article is based. Some of the company provisions for personnel, described briefly, are: paid vacations of 10 to 21 days, special Easter and Christmas bonuses, a seniority bonus system, a loan fund, a

special employee contributory fund, and a plant library and cafeteria. The company does not employ a personnel manager, as we know it, although obviously many personnel functions are performed. The union influence is relatively small since the company is a member of a trade association which sets the union-management agreement standards for the association. The suggestion system has a unique feature in that cash awards are granted even for non-useable suggestions if the suggestion proves that the worker is thinking on the job.—W. H. Osterberg.

3025. Silberer, Paul. La joie au travail comme fondement de la psychologie du travail. (The joy of work as a basis of the psychology of work.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 345-348.—The joy of work is a part of the joy of living, certain elements depending on the work itself,—its compensation, social prestige etc., which affect the productivity of the worker. To provide right conditions is a problem in industry.—G. B. Eird.

3026. Smith, M. W. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) Evidences of potentialities of older workers in a manufacturing company. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 11-18.—Analysis of the ratings, by foremen, of 3660 employees at time of leaving revealed that older workers were discharged as incompetent less often than younger and some even in their sixties left for better positions elsewhere. They were less likely, than younger workers, to quit because of dissatisfaction or family situations and only 28% of the males and 17% of the females over 60 quit for physical reasons. Older workers were judged as equally worthy of rehire as younger workers. It was concluded that "the company might do well to discriminate less against older workers in hiring policy, and try more to hold good older employees by adjustment of work to their capacities, or job transfer."—A. S. Thompson.

3027. Suter, Jules. Prinzipienfragen der psychotechnischen Methoden. (Considerations concerning some questions of principles in psychotechnology.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 262-265.—Psychology has been freed from quantitative methods and directed toward facts and considerations controlled by the individual. It is the qualitative principle which is paramount in technological examinations. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

3028. Wallace, S. Rains, Jr. (*Life Insurance Agency Management Assoc., Hartford, Conn.*) What industrial psychology can do for small business (a symposium) 6. Cooperative research. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 51-57.—Through cooperative research providing large samples in a shorter time interval, groups of small organizations can obtain continuous records of recruiting activity, applicant characteristics, employee performance, test validation data, criterion data, data for special studies. Companies can study not only their own findings but also comparisons within the industry. The cooperative researcher must check the homogeneity of

sub-groups, plan data-collection procedures in advance, and be on the lookout for minor findings of immediate usefulness to specific companies. There is no real competition between cooperative research and local research programs. Illustrations are given from the life insurance field.—A. S. Thompson.

3029. Wrigley, Charles. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) The prediction of a complex aptitude. *Brit. J. Psychol., Statist. Sect.*, 1952, 5, 93-104.—When an aptitude, such as flying, proves to be highly complex it cannot be adequately represented by any single criterion. To make satisfactory predictions of such an aptitude we therefore need, not only a battery of predictors, but also a battery of criteria. A method for analysing the relations of the 2 batteries is consequently required which shall be at once practicable from the computational standpoint and psychologically informative. The procedure here suggested is to reduce the battery of correlated criteria to a set of uncorrelated factor measurements, and then predict each factor-measurement separately. An example is given from the prediction of success in flying. The factors were identified as: (a) Intellectual aspect of flying ($r = .64$); (b) Leadership aspect ($r = .35$); (c) Skill aspect ($r = .26$); and (d) Rate of learning ($r = .15$).—G. C. Carter.

3030. Yoder, Dale. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Personnel principles and policies; modern manpower management. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1952, viii, 602. \$5.95.—This book has been written for employers, union members and their leaders, students, and lay citizens. Its purpose is to provide a systematic outline of the field of manpower management, with emphasis on the philosophy and major questions of policy and practice as they appear at the present time. The 30 chapters include such titles as: labor policy, job analysis, organizational planning, differential selection, training organization and methods, collective bargaining, employee motivation, compensation, personnel rating, and manpower records and reports. The term "manpower management" is used here to mean "the planning, direction, and control of human resources in employment."—W. H. Osterberg.

3031. Zelko, Harold P. (Bureau of Internal Revenue, Wash., D. C.) Conference leadership training: a plan for practice projects. *Personnel*, 1952, 29, 37-42.—About 10 supervisors are brought together for a series of meetings to learn the principles, and to practice leading conferences within the training program. Standard methods of assigning practice conferences include: the assignment of a case or problem which the leader is to get the group to solve; the use of an outline already prepared by the instructor which the leader is to try to follow; the showing of a film or other visual or audio aid which will serve as the basis for the conference discussion; and the development by the leader of a conference outline on a subject of his own choosing.—W. H. Osterberg.

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

3032. Bianchi, Giacomo. Saggi di orientamento e selezione professionale a base psicofisiologica negli apprendisti di stabilimenti navalmeccanici. (Vocational guidance and selection at the psychophysiological center of an establishment for naval construction.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 412-426.—The psychophysiological and psychopathological center of a large establishment of naval construction at La Spezia gave several hundred learners tests for vocational guidance and selection, from July, 1948 to August, 1949. Results are interpreted. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

3033. Boganelli, E. Selezione psicofisiologica dei macchinisti delle ferrovie dello Stato Italiane. (Psychophysiological selection of locomotive engineers of the Italian network.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 385-387.—Research at the railway psychotechnological laboratory, aimed to establish criteria for the selection of personnel, presented a psycho-physiological profile of 300 locomotive engineers. Results are described. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

3034. Cabot, P. S. de Q. The discovery and development of industrial executives in a democracy. In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 302-305.—To fill the need for young, alert executives, the leaders of the future must rely more on coordination and co-operation than on coercion and compulsion. A continuous appraisal by supervisors of executives-in-training is essential. French summary.—G. B. Eird.

3035. Cantiant, Maurice. La morpho-psychologie en psychologie industrielle. (Morpho-psychology in industrial psychology.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 386-400.—A description of a technique of morpho-psychology useful in the industrial selection. The technique includes the use of quantitative physical measurements of the body as well as graphological data.—G. Besnard.

3036. Cantiant, Maurice. La morpho-psychologie. (Morpho-psychology.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 475-480.—Several examples of the application of morpho-psychology to employee selection.—G. Besnard.

3037. Chapuis, Frédy. Un test d'exécution d'ordres appliqué à la sélection du personnel ferroviare. (A test of carrying out of orders applied to the selection of railway personnel.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 220-221.—Orders are given in writing, once, with no time limit. Their execution throws light on both intelligence and character. Achievement is based on errors and time required.—G. E. Bird.

3038. D'Arcangelo, Marvin J. General semantics: a tool for improving the employment interview. *Personnel*, 1952, 29, 56-61.—An interviewer disciplined in general semantics should realize that no 2 persons interpret similar events or environmental

background in the same way. He must: (1) not allow words or phrases to create prejudicial stereotypes because of previous experiences, (2) not make generalizations or arbitrary classification from data without corroborative evidence, (3) discover how each applicant interprets his environment, and (4) realize that individuals tend to evaluate and react in terms of more or less emotionalized signal reactions or stereotypes.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

3039. Dreyer, Heinrich M. *Die Problematik von Ergungsprüfungen für den Nachwuchs im deutschen Steinkohlenbergbau.* (The problem of the selection of the German miner's working hand, and aptitude tests.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 381-385.—The Szondi test was administered to a group of qualified miners, to discover their aptitudes and propensities. Results were favorable to the use of this test on a large scale. French summary.—*G. E. Bird.*

3040. Huiskamp, Jan. *The profitability of testing workmen.* In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 375-376.—Experiments show that the testing of 619 metal workers, in the long run, has been economical, though the initial expense was considerable. French summary.—*G. E. Bird.*

3041. Lawshe, C. H. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) *What can industrial psychology do for small business (a symposium) 2. Employee selection.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 31-34.—Validity is of 3 types: situational, generalized, and synthetic. Small business would be aided by development of methods of establishing synthetic validity of selection techniques and by deriving situational validities through multiple-establishment research. Skill in the use of selection techniques by non-professional personnel should be developed through group training and improved guides. Professional attention should be directed to the problem of developing managerial acceptance.—*A. S. Thompson.*

3042. Levine, Abraham S., & Tupes, Ernest C. (HRRC, Lackland AF Base, San Antonio, Tex.) *Postwar research in pilot selection and classification.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 157-160.—The pilot stanine has had a surprisingly stable validity over a period of nearly 8 years and under a great variety of conditions. If anything, its present validity for basic pilot training is higher than ever before. The tests in the Aircrew Classification Battery are optimally keyed and weighted for the prediction of flying deficiency elimination. If some measure of morale, such as the Attitude Survey, were combined with the Aircrew Battery and the whole put into operational use, the elimination rate from basic pilot training might be somewhat reduced.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

3043. Libert, Yvon. *Un nouvel audiometre pour la selection et l'orientation professionnelles.* (A new audiometer for vocational selection and orientation.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotech-*

nique dans le monde moderne, (see 27: 3076), 236-237.—The mechanism was devised to exercise selection in the confusion of sounds and noises in ordinary experience and in certain occupations, by sensitizing the subject to the situation.—*G. E. Bird.*

3044. Marley, Francis W. *Individual differences in critical aircrew elements. I. The determination of critical proficiency requirements for B-29 combat crews.* *USA F Sch. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, Proj. No. 21-29-014, No. 1. ii, 17 p.—Data on aircrew performance were obtained by analysis of already existing evaluation forms, from study of technical aircrew literature, through individual and group interviews with flying personnel, by analysis of bombardment wing gross error board reports, and through reference to critical incidents obtained in a previous study. These data were integrated and utilized to develop tentative lists of proficiency evaluation items for each of 7 B-29 aircrew positions. Subsequently arrangements were made to obtain, through judgments by qualified experts, information regarding the relative importance of the various items.—*Publisher.*

3045. Mosel James N. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) *The validity of rational ratings on experience and training.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 1-10.—Past experience and training are considered predictive of future job success through evidence of possession of job-related skills and abilities. A rational rating schedule was applied to Form 57 data, using Civil Service Commission procedures, on 1329 Civil Service incumbents in 16 jobs. Comparison of ratings with supervisory-rating criteria yielded low correlations for 13 trades. Inter-correlations between Experience Ratings and Recommendation Scores (based on references) and between Experience Ratings and Investigation Report rankings were not sufficiently high to justify using one in place of the other.—*A. S. Thompson.*

3046. Murray, Stewart. *A study of the distortion of responses on the Strong Interest Blank by insurance salesmen.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 106-107.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 59 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3371.]

3047. Naville, Pierre. *La place de la psychotechnique dans le processus de répartition de la main-d'oeuvre.* (The place of psychotechnique in the process of evaluation of the working hand.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 338-341.—Psychotechnical operations vary with the age and working conditions of the individual. A worker is not an arithmetical unit but a capacity for work capable of variation according to occupational experience. Psychotechnics, therefore, cannot dictate in social problems but can improve adaptation.—*G. E. Bird.*

3048. Piret, Roger. *Contribution au perfectionnement de l'appareillage psychotechnique.* (Contribution to the improvement of psychotechnical apparatus.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076),

237-239.—The report describes 5 kinds of apparatus suitable for use in different branches of psychotechnology, especially in the selection of metal workers. Included are tests for the measurement of attention, exact vision and the appreciation of distances in depth, binocular vision, and following a linear outline.—G. E. Bird.

3049. Primoff, Ernest S. Trades and industrial testing reports. U. S. Civil Service Commission, Test Development Section, Trades and Industrial Testing Unit, Report, No. 1, 1952. 9 p.—This is a description of "Test 26, Fine Dexterity," which was developed to measure dexterity of draftsmen. Results of this study show that the test also appears to be valid for other occupations requiring fine dexterity.—F. Costin.

3050. Robert, M. A. Utilité des tests d'intelligence et d'aptitudes dans l'apprentissage industriel. (The use of intelligence and aptitude tests in industrial training.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 266-270.—Tests of intelligence furnish selection with a guarantee of professional success; but tests of character should be added. Moral qualities play as important a rôle in professional education as in the professional activity of the individual.—G. E. Bird.

3051. Swenson, Wendell M., & Lindgren, Eugene. (Gustavus Adolphus Coll., St. Peter, Minn.) The use of psychological tests in industry. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 19-23.—A questionnaire survey of 55 Twin Cities' firms revealed that 35 used tests in selection. Intelligence tests were most frequently used with clerical tests second. In the manufacturing firms, mechanical aptitude tests were most frequent, but with considerable variety, suggesting that such tests were selected for the necessary specialized skills. Interest and personality tests are also used. When selection methods were ranked in order of importance the following order resulted: interview, application blank, tests, references, personal appearance, and health.—A. S. Thompson.

3052. Thorndike, Robert L., & Norris, Raymond C. (Teachers College, Columbia U., New York.) Empirical evidence on Air Force career fields. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.* 52-13, 1952. 14 p.—For purposes of classification and career guidance Air Force jobs have been broken down into job families to determine the extent to which different abilities are demanded for success in training schools for these different families. The results showed little basis for the differentiations of job families, as indicated by ratios of between-clusters to within-clusters correlations, which were around .80 for even the most sharply differentiated families or clusters. A number of explanations are offered as to why the actual differentiation may be greater than shown by this analysis.—W. F. Grether.

3053. Torres, Manitto. La psychotechnique au Portugal. (Psychotechnology in Portugal.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 425-426.—Various centers of psychotechnology are mentioned, where

tests are administered and guidance provided for schools, industries and the military.—G. E. Bird.

3054. Willems, W. J. P. Dix années d'expérience du service psychologique des mines d'Etat Néerlandaises. (Ten years experience in psychological work at the mines in the Netherlands.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 376-381.—Psychological service at the mines is in a period of development; but it has already gained respect and appreciation. Between 5 and 10 thousand tests are administered each year to the miners.—G. E. Bird.

(See also abstracts 2602, 2603, 2607, 2738, 2804, 2937)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

3055. Abruzzi, Adam. Work measurement. New York: Columbia Univ. Press., 1952. xviii, 290 p. \$6.—The viewpoint taken in this book is that the procedures of work measurement should be based on the rules of the scientific method, not on the bargaining process and that we need objective principles and procedures so that the estimates we make and the action we take will be sound in a scientific sense. This book is intended to supply such principles and procedures. There are 14 chapters, a bibliography, and an index.—W. H. Osterberg.

3056. Blain, I. J. Employee attitude surveys as developed by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology. In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 285-287.—Through an employee attitude survey, insight may be obtained by one group or individual into the experience, preoccupations or problems of another, thereby aiding the development of harmonious and effective working relationships. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

3057. Dunlap, Jack W. (Dunlap & Associates, Stamford, Conn.) What can industrial psychology do for small business (a symposium) 3. Morale surveys. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 35-39.—A morale study should give not only a picture of overall morale of the organization but should describe areas of dissatisfaction and recommendations for their corrections. An operational analysis to identify areas to be examined should precede a survey. Some of the basic areas are job satisfaction, work environment, savings, human relations, security, advancement, and communications. Suggestions are given for appropriate costs and procedures for companies of various sizes.—A. S. Thompson.

3058. Friesen, Edward Peter. The incomplete sentences technique as a measure of employee attitudes. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 102.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 217 p., \$2.71, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3106.

3059. Gligorin, K. P. Zur Frage des psychischen Beurteilung des arbeitenden Menschen. (The

problem of the psychological appreciation of the working man.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 353-355.—Psychotechnical laboratory tests do not assign a man to his rightful place, therefore a better method established at the R.F.T.A. Institute at Vienna is described. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

3060. Goguelin, P. *Étude sociométrique contribution à l'étude de la formation de groupes*. (Sociometric study as a contribution to the study of the organization of groups.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 305-310.—The population of a training center for radio technicians was studied, where it was found that a group of 5 or 10 individuals, who find contact easy, acts as a catalyzer infacilitating contacts between a small number of individuals, thereby constituting an infra-structure of groups.—G. E. Bird.

3061. Jennings, Eugene E. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison*.) The frustrated foreman. *Personnel J.*, 1952, 31, 86-88.—When foremen do not understand the behavior of the men they supervise, they feel insecure and inadequate. This frustration of their own needs causes failure in securing cooperation from their men.—M. B. Mitchell.

3062. McCormick, Ernest J. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*), & Roberts, Wm. K. Paired comparison ratings: 2. The reliability of ratings based on partial pairings. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 188-192.—2 groups of 50 industrial employees were rated independently by their respective foremen using the method of paired comparison; all possible pairs of employees were rated. Various patterns of mutually-exclusive partial pairings were developed; in order to achieve mutually-exclusive pairings, 2 independent sets of pairs were developed for each pattern. The various patterns reduced from 24 to 8 the number of individuals with whom each employee in each independent set of pairs was paired; the total number of pairs for the various patterns ranged from 588 to 188 (a complete pairing resulting 1225 pairs). It was found that the reliability of ratings obtained with partial pairings tends to decrease rather systematically with reductions in the number of pairs per individual on which the ratings are based. For groups of 50 individuals, ratings based on as few as 16 pairs per individual appear to be relatively reliable.—W. H. Osterberg.

3063. Ouweleen, H. W. (*U. La Haye, Netherlands*.) Bad cooperation between different levels of employees as a cause of complaints. In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 287-297.—It was found that the mechanical letter sorters in the post office felt superior to the hand sorters. This resulted in a desire for other work, the morale of the group depending upon relations with other levels of employees. Further insight is needed into the connection between the worker and the machine. Psychoanaly-

sis is suggested as a means of diagnosis. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

3064. Pfister, H. O. *Psycho-pathogene Auswirkungen der Beziehung: Vorgesetzter—Untergebener*. (Psycho-pathological aspects of the relations between the head and subordinates.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 297-302.—The psychotechnician's task is to preserve mental health in the relation between boss and worker. Collaboration between psychotechnology and preventive medicine in this field is important in the national economy.—French summary.—G. E. Bird.

3065. Raphaël, Winifred. *Considérations psychologiques des comités conjoints de la direction et des travailleurs*. (Psychological considerations of joint committees on management and workers.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 282-285.—The general attitude regarding committees is much more important than their organization. Each group should try to understand the problems of the others with mutual confidence.—G. E. Bird.

3066. Rich, Joseph M. (*Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.*) Measuring supervisory training: the sociometric approach. *Personnel*, 1952, 29, 78-84.—The supervisory training program at Sharp and Dohme consists of 15, two-hour, controlled conferences held twice weekly during working hours. It includes discussions of industrial organization, economics of the drug industry, the supervisor's job, job evaluation, incentive system, selection of new employees, job instruction, employee morale, personnel policies, labor relations, grievances, discipline, quality control and budgets. Members of the group are selected by their Division Directors. In the sociometric evaluation of the training sessions, each member of a group is asked to write down the names of other members of the group in terms of his feelings toward them. This is done at the beginning and end of training. Comparison of the 2 sets of data shows that there are differences in sociometric ratings; attitudes become more positive toward members of the group in some cases, and more negative in others.—W. H. Osterberg.

3067. Sayles, Leonard R. A case study of union participation and technological change. *Hum. Organisation*, 1952, 11(1), 5-15.—The benefits obtained by a steel mill union in 1941, which had been led by the members of one department, were lost after 1947 with the decreasing technological importance of the department, lay-offs, narrowing union leadership, and disunity.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

3068. Streib, Gordon F. An attempt to unionize a semi-literate Navaho Group. *Hum. Organisation*, 1952, 11(1), 23-31.—Circumstances surrounding the failure to organize a union among Navaho laborers are described and analyzed in terms of factors already in the culture and those introduced by the organizer which affected the outcome.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

3069. Van Zelst, Raymond H. An interpersonal relations technique for industry. *Personnel*, 1952, 29, 68-77.—This article describes the technique known as the sociometric test. Several applications that may be used in the industrial situation are described. They are in supervisory selection, buddy work teams, individual therapy, combating race and group prejudices, studies of informal organization, and studies of accident proneness. For success in using this technique it is essential that management have a democratic approach to its workers, recognize the importance of group relations, and manifest an interest in worker preferences. The sociometric approach must allow social situations to define themselves and allow the participants in the situation to define the nature of their own needs and problems.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

3070. Van Zelst, Raymond H. Validation of a sociometric regrouping procedure. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 299-301.—"In the belief that sociometric regrouping of the work teams would produce an increase in the amount of production and quality of work as well as a reduction in turnover—the author—working in conjunction with the supervisor and foreman of the work groups, and a top member of management—set about validating the sociometric regrouping. . . . Sociometric procedure as here used has resulted in increased satisfaction on the part of the worker and greater financial returns on the part of management." *L. N. Solomon*.

3071. Viteles, Morris S. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia*.) *L'homme et la machine: le problème de l'ennui*. (Man and machine; the problem of boredom.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 85-100. Many people still have the idea that repetitive work characteristic of our factory system may go so far as to doom our civilization, on the basis that such repetition causes severe boredom and arouses grievances. The author suggests that not everyone is equally susceptible to boredom in the face of repetitive work, hence proper selection can reduce its incidence. Also he suggests such remedies as these: varying duties, rest pauses, changing tempo of work, appropriate incentives, allowing conversation and other social angles. Music at work has been found to increase production although morale effects are undoubtedly more important than output increases. English summary.—*R. W. Husband*.

3072. Walker, Charles R., & Guest, Robert H. *The man on the assembly line*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1952. 180 p. \$3.25.—A social psychological study of 180 auto assembly line workers, with particular reference to their past and present jobs. 3 trained interviewers met the employees in their homes, conducting questionnaire and direct interviews. Among major findings were: (1) workers disliked assembly line work paced by the mechanical conveyor; (2) interest in work varied directly, indifference inversely, with the number of operations; (3) social groups were limited by the nature of the operations; (4) major motivating factors for taking such work and liking it were pay

and security; (5) immediate supervision was neither a major positive nor negative factor in attitude toward work; (6) workers on those jobs showing high "mass production characteristics" had higher absentee rates than those on low "mass production characteristics" jobs; (7) the plant union "met a psychological need by counter-balancing in part the sense of impersonality and anonymity men felt in their work"; (8) more than half the workers felt the company "did not do much of anything for the men."—*F. Sless*.

3073. Weschler, Irving R. (*U. California, Los Angeles*), Tannenbaum, Robert, & Talbot, Eugene. A new management tool: the multi-relational sociometric survey. *Personnel*, 1952, 29, 85-94.—The multi-relational sociometric survey (the M.S.S.) is a technique developed by the authors to provide information about the interpersonal relationships within an organization which may have a bearing upon the effectiveness of its functioning. It is multi-relational in 2 ways. First, it recognizes that in any organization people relate to each other through various activities, such as order giving, etc. Second, it recognizes that there are also qualitatively different relationships within activities. Different types of relationships—the prescribed, perceived, actual, desired, and rejected—may be found within each activity.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

3074. Westerlund, Gunnar. *Group leadership: a field experiment*. Stockholm: Nordick Rotogravyr, 1952. 257 p.—An investigation was made of the job behavior of experimental and control groups of telephone company supervisors and operators working under different forms of supervision. The control groups worked under the established form of functional supervision in which an operator reports to a supervisor who is appropriate to the immediate problem. Each experimental group worked under a single group leader to whom the operators report with any problem arising in their work. 32 hypotheses were tested. Some of the results show that the experimental groups decreased the number of breaks taken; increased their contacts with their supervisor; indicated a tendency to increase the quantity of work; increased their intimacy with other operators; experienced no increases in feelings of fatigue, monotony, or pressure on the job; and increased in their willingness to accept open inspection. 109-item bibliography.—*C. G. Browne*.

3075. Wickham, O. P. (*Dep't. of Labour & Nat'l. Service, Melbourne, Australia*.) *Labour turnover as a dynamic process*. *Bull. industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, Melbourne, 1952, 8, 3-12.—This reports 2 British studies on labor turnover with an Australian study carried out on similar lines. 3 phases in the turnover process were investigated: (1) the period of induction crisis (represented by the initial stages in the curve up to the peak), during which those who are unable to fit into the life and ways of the factory leave, (2) the period of differential transit (represented by the downward slope of the curve) during which a more or less permanent basis is ordinarily

being established, (3) the period of settled connection (represented by the flattening of the curve) when the survivors of the first 2 periods become quasi-permanent employees.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

3076. Baumgarten, Franziska (Ed.) *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne.* (Psychotechnology in the modern world.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1952. 630 p. 2000 fr.—This report of the Ninth International Congress of Psychotechnology, held at Berne, Switzerland, in 1949, and edited by the Secretary General of that Congress, contains 130 papers under 13 sub-heads, in addition to several addresses, prefaces and reports. The papers are separately abstracted in this issue.—*G. E. Bird.*

3077. Bonnardel, R. *Regards sur la psychologie appliquée.* (Remarks on applied psychology.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 1-34.—This is the presidential address given to the 1950 meeting of the professional association of psychotechnicians in France. M. Bonnardel points out the strides of progress since the association was founded in 1947, and reviews the history of applied psychology and present uses and problems. Selection and training of apprentices come in for special attention. Letters or short talks were given by W. V. Bingham, Philip E. Vernon, C. Bénassy-Chauffard, and M. Reuchlin.—*R. W. Husband.*

3078. Karn, Harry W., & Gilmer, B. von Haller. (Eds.) *Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa. Readings in industrial and business psychology.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. 476 p. \$4.50.—From a survey of 500 articles in the literature, the editors have chosen 53 covering a wide variety of subjects. They are divided into 11 chapters dealing with traditional topics in the field, but there are also chapters devoted to counseling, industrial leadership, industrial relations, and psychologists in industry. Some of the readings are of a technical nature, while others were selected for their practical value to businessmen and contain a minimum of academic and technical language. The book is intended as a textbook supplement or for lecture or seminar courses.—*C. G. Browne.*

3079. Pacaud, S. *La psychotechnique et la psychologie expérimentale.* (Psychotechnology and experimental psychology.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 251-257.—The principles of experimentation in psychology are similar to those in other experimental sciences, experimental psychology being the most scientific branch of psychotechnology. In this work a professional level should always be maintained.—*G. E. Bird.*

(See also abstracts 2402, 2417)

INDUSTRY

3080. Bentley, Madison. (Stanford U., Calif.) *Forecast, timing, and other primary factors in the government of certain biomechanical systems.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 329-345.—The integrated behavior between man and machine necessary for the performance of a task is discussed. The primary emphasis is on the role of man in this system. A development of some of the variables underlying man's performance is presented.—*J. A. Stern.*

3081. Blau, Theodore H. *Effects of high intensity sound on certain psychological variables.* In *Abstracts of doctoral dissertation . . . Pennsylvania State College*, 1951, 14, 432-434.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Microfilm copy of dissertation available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., 78 pages, \$1.00, Publ. No. 3300.

3082. Carr, W. J., & Garner, W. R. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) *The maximum precision of reading fine scales.* *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 85-94.—The precision with which Ss can read scales was measured as a function of the distance between the markers and the width of the markers and pointer. (1) When error of interpolation is measured in per cent of the marked interval, average error decreases as the size of marked interval is increased, becoming constant at about 15 mm. (2) When error of interpolation is measured in absolute terms, average error decreases as the size of the marked interval is decreased, and does not become constant at sizes of marked interval as small as 0.5 mm. (3) Width of markers and pointer affects interpolation accuracy only when the marked interval is less than 2.0 mm., and even then the effect is slight compared to the effect of the size of the marked interval itself.—*R. W. Husband.*

3083. Chapanis, Alphonse. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) *What industrial psychology can do for small business* (A symposium) 5. *Applied experimental psychology.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 45-50.—The engineering psychologist is concerned with designing machines and operations to make most efficient use of the operator's talents and limitations. He can attack a wider variety of human problems than the time-and-motion study man. Engineering psychology is particularly valuable to the small business in helping to design plants, reduce accidents, make effective use of available workers, and improve the product.—*A. S. Thompson.*

3084. Figuerido, C. A. (Medico-Jefe de la Oficina-Laboratorio, Bilbao.) *Alcohol y accidentes del tráfico: problemas psicopatológicos y sociales.* (Alcohol and traffic accidents: their psychopathological and social significance.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1951, 6, 471-482.—Laws in a number of European countries reflect an increasing concern with the factor of alcohol in traffic accidents. Various methods of determining quantity of alcohol in the system are discussed. There is disagreement as to what constitutes a concentration sufficient to

produce impairment and substantial individual differences compound this uncertainty. Habituation appears to be more psychological than physiological. Studies of the psychological effects of alcohol on judgment, motor control, and other factors relevant to traffic accidents are cited. 17 references.—G. B. Strother.

3085. Forbes, T. W. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Statistical techniques in the field of traffic engineering and traffic research. *Proc. 2nd Berkeley Symposium Math., Statist.*, 1950, 603-625. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1951.)—A number of studies from the highway traffic engineering field is cited to illustrate the following points: considerable attention has been given to sampling problems and obtaining the best estimate of certain group measures in connection with traffic surveys. Other problems require the use of techniques for the comparison of means of uncorrelated scores, correlated scores or individual differences. Expectancy figures for accident rates of highway segments have been attempted but variability does not seem to have been taken into sufficient account. The Poisson exponential function has been applied by a number of investigators both to accident distributions and to volume, spacing and delay problems, although more satisfactory tests of goodness of fit are desirable.—G. C. Carter.

3086. Fornallaz, Paul F. Tâche et formation des chronométrateurs-analystes. (Job and system of the time analysts.) In Baumgarten, Fransiska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 276-277.—A film permits precise measurement of the efficiency of the worker and the best method, including speed and the detection of errors. This is useful not only to the analysts but to those who work with them.—G. E. Bird.

3087. Grings, William W. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) The evaluation of experimentally controlled criteria. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1952, 49, 333-338.—Unreliability occasioned by irrelevant, complexly-determined variance renders many military and industrial criteria useless. A method of experimental, rather than statistical control is discussed which excludes the effect of an irrelevant variable by holding it constant, or randomizing it with respect to individuals. The method is applied to the problem of assessing circular error in bombing.—M. R. Marks.

3088. Krendel, Ezra S. Human response studies. *J. Franklin Inst.*, 1952, 253, 251-253.—Under a program of the Air Research and Development Command, research is being conducted on the measurement of human response to "typical visual stimuli." Using a "simplified airplane simulator," preliminary experiments were performed to indicate whether spectral density analysis is applicable to the study of tracking responses. Results are reported for 1 observer to show the change in error signal (compared to input signal) when the observer was instructed to track with the "greatest possible speed" and then with the "greatest possible ac-

curacy." The latter approached the input signal more closely.—R. W. Burnham.

3089. Lincoln, Robert S., & Smith, Karl U. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Systematic analysis of factors determining accuracy in visual tracking. *Science*, 1952, 116, 183-187.—"This study is an attempt to develop systematic experimental methods for the comprehensive investigation of the role of different factors in determining accuracy in tracking. Observations are described concerning the effects of the following factors . . . : (a) the instrumental relations of the tracking motion, (b) the ratios of motion between hand controls and visual cursor, (c) learning in relation to different component movements in the tracking response, and (d) target characteristics." The characteristics and purposes of the components of the apparatus designed for this purpose are described, and findings summarized.—B. R. Fisher.

3090. Lobet, Émile. Étude de la valeur économique des gestes professionnels en Belgique. (Study of the economic value of occupational motions in Belgium.) In Baumgarten, Fransiska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076) 329-337.—Analysis of both useful and useless motions in different occupations was made. Values were assigned for the evaluation of various movements of the human body, offering means of adjustment, and suggesting norms of interpretation.—G. E. Bird.

3091. McCormick, Ernest J. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.), & Niven, Jarold R. The effect of varying intensities of illumination upon performance on a motor task. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 193-195.—27 subjects were tested with the Purdue Hand Precision Test at 3 levels of illumination, 5 foot candles, 50 foot candles, and 150 foot candles. Performance increased with an increasing intensity of illumination. Significant differences in performance (1% confidence level) were found between the 5 foot candle and 50 foot candle levels, and between the 5 and the 150 foot candle levels, but not between the 50 and 150 levels. No attempt was made to determine the physical or psychological effect of intensity of illumination other than that of performance on the task.—W. H. Osterberg.

3092. Neel, Spurgeon H., Jr. Night vision in ground combat. *U. S. Army Combat Forces J.*, 1952, 2(11), 24-27.—A brief description of visual function is presented together with some empirical rules that may make night vision more effective.—N. R. Bartlett.

3093. Spragg, S. D. S., & Rock, M. L. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) Dial reading performance as a function of color of illumination. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 196-200.—20 adult male subjects with excellent visual abilities read dials at 2 brightness levels, 0.1 and 0.01 foot-lamberts, under 4 colors of illumination: yellow-green, yellow-orange, orange-red, and deep red. The results showed that at 0.01 foot-lamberts' performance there was no clear trend in

the results. The effects of color differences were minor compared to those due to brightness differences.—W. H. Osterberg.

3094. Spreng, H. *Der Einfluss des Alkohols auf menschliche Arbeitsleistung.* (The influence of alcohol on human work accomplishment.) In Baumgarten, Fransiska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 365-367.—The influence of alcohol on reaction-time was studied as early as 1873. Today, investigation is being made of its effect on the operation of the automobile in determining causes of accidents. The cooperation of physicians and psychologists in this field is an important contribution to the study of the science of work. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

3095. Walther, Léon. *Application du rythme à la fabrication en série et sa répercussion sur l'organisation industrielle au point de vue technopsychologique.* (Application of rhythm to serial manufacturing and its effect on industrial organization, from the viewpoint of techno-psychology.) In Baumgarten, Fransiska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 362-365.—The application of rhythm to industry makes work less fatiguing and monotonous. It provides a quieting element which economizes effort and increases output without risk to the nervous system. It frees the mind for other things, offsetting the injurious effect of continuous work.—G. E. Bird.

3096. Wehrkamp, Robert, & Smith Karl U. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) *Dimensional analysis of motion: II. Travel-distance effects.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 201-206.—In the performance of actual manipulation, simple grasp and turn movements of the hand are performed 54% faster than simple grasp and pull movements. During repetitive motion, the travel time for the turn movements is about 32% faster than that for the pull movements. The results of this study show that travel aspects of motion are relatively less affected by learning than the manipulative reactions in a working movement. A problem for understanding the role of learning in psychomotor skill is posed here inasmuch as it is the travel elements of a complex movement pattern which define the overall organization of the pattern.—W. H. Osterberg.

(See also abstracts 2418, 2424, 2481)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

3097. Pearlin, Leonard I., & Rosenberg, Morris. *Propaganda techniques in institutional advertising.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1952, 16, 5-26.—6 propaganda devices are defined and examples given of their use in institutional advertising. Radio broadcast commercials of 3 large industries were studied to determine the principal techniques employed to "create a 'favorable impression' on the American public." The devices include: attributing a quality of apparent intention to an incidental or unavoidable activity; humanization; denial and "conversion" of undesirable characteristics; enhancing identification

with the company; association of the firm with dominant cultural values; and omission of matters thought likely to alienate listeners.—H. W. Riecken.

3098. Trenchard, Kendall I., & Crissy, W. J. E. (Fordham U., New York.) *Readability of advertising and editorial copy in Time and Newsweek.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 161-163.—An investigation was made of the readability of pre-war and post-war advertising and editorial copy in the 2 national news-weeklies, *Time* and *Newsweek*. The Flesch formulae for reading ease and human interest were used. A trend was found toward more difficult advertising copy, though only in *Time* was this significant. A trend toward easier-to-read editorial copy was found, but only in *Newsweek* was this significant. In both magazines, advertising copy was found to be easier to read than editorial copy. With regard to human interest, *Time* magazine was found to be significantly more interesting than *Newsweek* both with regard to advertising copy and editorial copy.—W. H. Osterberg.

3099. Twedt, Dik Warren. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) *A multiple factor analysis of advertising readership.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 207-215.—34 advertising variables were defined, measured, and correlated with readership scores for 137 advertisements in the Feb., 1950 issue of the *American Builder*. Criteria were obtained from the Advertising Research Foundations's Continuing Studies of business magazine readership. 2 factors were found to have major loadings on Readership. They were a Pictorial-Color factor and a Size factor. They accounted for 53% of the variance in readership. Using 4 additional factors, two-thirds of the observed variance in readership scores of the advertisements was accounted for. A regression equation was developed to predict readership in other publications. Predicted readership scores were correlated with actual readership scores, and these validity coefficients ranged from .58 to .80 with an average *r* of .71.—W. H. Osterberg.

(See also abstracts 2815, 2991)

PROFESSIONS

3100. Kriedt, Philip H., Stone, C. Harold, & Paterson, Donald. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) *Vocational interests of industrial relations personnel.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 174-179.—The vocational interests of 5 groups of industrial relations workers were measured by means of Strong's Vocational Interest Blank to determine the adequacy of the Personnel Key. A total of 386 usable records were obtained for analysis. The 5 subgroups studied were: industrial relations directors, personnel directors, employment managers, training directors, and wage and salary administrators. The Personnel Director Key appears to be an adequate measure of the vocational interests of these workers. The 24 employment managers, however, received a significantly lower percentage of high ratings than did the other groups (62.5% versus about 80%).—W. H. Osterberg.

3101. Morlan, George K. (Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.) Preaching and psychological research. *Pulpit Dig.*, 1952, 32(1), 5-17.—Reporting the results of open-end interviews in reference to what people liked or disliked in sermons, the author found that of 371 opinions expressed, 259 persons wanted sermons to deal with practical problems (usually of personal application), and 112 wanted sermons to be restricted to faith and religious topics. Another study was made of 191 people to ascertain what they could recall of that sermon they remembered best. The majority of the sample could not recall anything of any sermon they had heard more than 2 weeks previously. Word pictures were best retained; next, items that concerned their problems and interests; and third, those that "shocked" them; but least of all those that "stuck to religion."—P. E. Johnson.

3102. Savitz, Harry Austryn. (Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.) The cultural background of the patient as part of the physician's armamentarium: four case studies. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 245-254.—4 cases are presented which illustrate the value of understanding the cultural background of a patient.—L. N. Solomon.

3103. Valabrega, J. P. Hypothèses concernant les rapports du malade et du médecin. (Hypotheses concerning the relation between the patient and the physician.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 459-471.—The role of the physician toward a patient has many facets, and is akin to the role of the psychoanalyst toward his patient. The hypothesis of a psychic criterion in the normal-pathological dichotomy is advanced. The "physician-patient" couple is studied primarily in terms of the role of the physician.—G. Besnard.

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